

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. LVII., No. 1535. SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 31, 1896. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Nov. 20	Hankow	Dec. 26
San Francisco	Dec. 1	Yokohama	" 23
Hongkong	" 24	Nagasaki	" 27
Tientsin	" 20	Foochow	" 27

Shanghai mail advices of 14th Nov. were received in London on the 21st December.

BIRTH.

On the 31st of December, 1896, at No. 6, Hongkong Road, the wife of W. A. C. PLATT, of a son.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, for London—Miss Goodwin. For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marshall.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. Kompaminko. For Kobe—Messrs. Hara, Chie Chikako, Saka Chika Pa, and L. A. D. de Castilla. For Jinsen—Mr. J. Dietrich.

Per str. *Sydney*, for Yokohama—Messrs. Alcantora, and Dannenberg. For Kobe—Mr. J. Kibita.

Per str. *Marquis Bacquehem*, for Moji—Captain John Pike.

Per str. *Empress of China*, for Hongkong—Messrs. V. Balbas, E. C. Welch, J. J. Bell Irving, and W. A. Mayne.

Per str. *Sandai Maru*, for Chefoo—Messrs. G. Detring, A. P. Colquhoun, and Singwaldt. For Jinsen—Mrs. Paine, and 3 Coreans.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, for Chicago—Dr. Ellen M. Lyon. For Yokohama—Mrs. R. Swain, and Mr. Chun. For Kobe—Messrs. H. J. Owen, and J. Glossop.

Per str. *Kalgan*, for Amoy—Mr. J. Evans.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Ichang—Mr. G. Litton.

For Hankow—Messrs. A. Vahovitch, and C. Warneken. For Wuhu—Rev. F. Paris.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Master T. Gram.

Per str. *Yungching*, for Hongkong—Mr. F. Jordan.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sydney*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Togneti, Mrs. Terubi, Messrs. Vieck, P. Haghere, Rylander, Antoine, and Jules Sunlary. From Singapore—Mr. Hayward.

From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Senna, Messrs. Remedios, Tabbah, Becimore, and Segueua.

Per str. *Empress of China*, from Vancouver—General, Mrs. and Misses (2) W. P. Washburn, valet and maid, Misses (2) L. M. and Josephine Seymour, Mr. and Miss W. Pritchard-Morgan, M.P., valet and maid, Captain Watson Rich, Dr. E. F. Power, Messrs. J. Seymour, John Dodd, W. Kennedy, Alfred Edmunds, Strockley, C. Carey, and Chas. Lehman, and Master John Seymour.

From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Wong Tok Hing and 2 children, Col. E. H. Sartorius, v.c., Messrs. M. Denegri, J. A. Ballard, and U. V. Petroff. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. C. Grunwaldt, and Mr. J. A. O. Gotteberg. From Nagasaki—Miss Ochiya.

Per str. *City of Peking*, from San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fernald, Surg. R. S. Blakeman, Messrs. Jas. Hesford, and Comte Lutke. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Casanova, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Curtas, and Eric Gumprecht.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Mr. and Master Clark, Lieut. Nicopoff, Messrs. C. A. Barff, Reid, Suminow, Rodsewich, B. Choevinski, T. Iwaski, T. Shoda, S. Kondo, K. Tanimichi, F. Pillary, Orita, Chang Yuen-chow, Yu Yen-shin, Chow Shin, T. Nonomura, Elmonoff, Kangekikio, and Yu Woo.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong—Miss Naess, Messrs. Litton, C. Adamson, and A. Gardiner. For Kobe—Mr. G. Beebe.

For Yokohama—Mrs. W. de C. Wetherell and child, Messrs. H. and N. McDonald.

Per str. *Myrmidon*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Hague, Messrs. Curry, and Walmsby.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Ningpo—Mr. Ngan, and Rev. Godeson.

Per str. *Ngankin* from Hankow—Captain Lelbocke, Messrs. A. C. Hackman, and Ed. Warneken.

Per str. *Poochi*, from Wenchow—Mr. Novion.

Per str. *Kutwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. J. J. Bell Irving, Keswick, Ross, and Ashley.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Ningpo—Mr. Kerr.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Chefoo—Messrs. Ross Hinton, and Parkhill.

Per str. *Ellis*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Chavagne.

Per str. *Poyang*, from Hankow—General A. C. Jones, Messrs. Espeisse, Graendorge, Dupont, and Foutomme.

Per str. *Fuhwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. T. C. Mayer, E. Desvoye, and Chaveau.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Ningpo—Messrs. W. C. Murray, Crosthwaite, E. Fisher, M. Forest, C. W. Wrightson, J. C. Hanson, Bridges, R. S. Freeman, Fee, W. H. and A. H. Monle.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Wuhu—Miss A. E. Myers, Mrs. Johnson, and E. J. Baker. From Chinkiang—Miss Hilbold. From Kiangyin—Rev. R. A. Haden.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and child, and Mr. Partridge; 66° Chinese.

Per str. *Yiksang*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Schlee, Messrs. Rowan, and Cummings.

Per str. *Shengking*, from Ningpo—Mr. Wolfenden, and Rev. L. Heywood.

Per str. *Kingsing*, from Chefoo—Mr. Roc.

Per str. *Tamsui*, from Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Happer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Baromet-er		WIND.	Force.	Hygrom-eter at 9 A.M.		Ther-mometer in shade		Initia-les.
	g.	Atmos-pheric Ther-m.			Dry out-b.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Dec.									
25	30.38	36.0	W.		1 35.5	34.0	42.0	29.0	P.
26	30.26	41.5	S.E.		2 41.0	40.0	43.0	34.0	P.
27	30.42	32.0	N.W.		3 31.5	31.5	44.0	30.0	P.
28	30.18	35.0	W.S.W.		1 34.5	32.5	39.0	30.0	P.
29	30.21	39.0	W.		2 39.0	36.0	49.0	33.0	P.
30	30.39	29.0	W.N.W.		2 29.0	28.0	43.0	26.5	P.
31	30.30	36.0	N.E.		1 38.0	34.0	37.0	25.5	O.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouded; fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1896.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA.

DURING the meetings of this Association which were held in Shanghai last May, public attention was largely drawn to the importance and magnitude of the work being done in the various Church schools and colleges scattered throughout China. Sessions were held for three days and a large variety of subjects pertaining to Educational work in China were discussed. A well attended public meeting was held in the Municipality.

pal Council Hall presided over by Sir N. J. Hannen at which prominent local speakers drew attention to the value of Educational work to the commerce, government, and reformation of China as well as to the special work of the Association. Many members who were in attendance were well known by their attainments in Chinese literature and by their long residence in the East. The membership is by no means restricted to the missionary schools but has representatives from most of the Government schools, and in all numbers about one hundred and fifty. As the general Meeting is only held once in three years and cannot be attended by all the members, a Report is published which contains all of the papers read and a *résumé* of the discussions which followed. This will be very valuable as a record in future time and will help to bring the results of the Meeting to the attention of the members who were not present, and to the general public.

The Report makes a volume of about three hundred pages excellently printed by the Mission Press in Peking Road. It exhibits an amount of work having been done which is surprising to those who have not before noticed the plans of this Association. The sale of the scientific books published realised during the triennium the handsome sum of \$4,341. It is interesting to note that the sales for 1895, when China was realising her defeat in the late Japanese war, were more than double those of any previous year. This is but one of the evidences of an increased interest in all new matters which the Chinese are awaking to. The Association also edits a Department in the *Chinese Recorder* which we notice from month to month in our columns. In it there are discussions of various phases of educational work and often papers of high scientific value such as "New Experiments in Physics" which recently appeared. Among other work done there is a Publication Committee which passes upon all books which the Association publishes or authorises and endeavours to make the terminology uniform in all the books. It is perhaps not known to all our readers that in Mathematics there are books translated in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Hydrostatics, Trigonometry, Integral Calculus, Mathematical Astronomy; in Natural Science there are works on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Physics, Geology, Hygiene, Mineralogy, Zoology, etc.; in History there are translations of Histories of Rome, Greece, England, Russia, Europe, the United States, the Christian Church, etc. The list of translations even carries one into such abstruse subjects as Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and International Law. It is thus seen that there is at the present time abundant material in the Chinese language to give students who have no knowledge of any foreign

language a liberal and systematic training in modern scientific subjects. These translated books are by no means primers treating of the rudiments of the sciences, but on the contrary are such works as Ganot's Physics, Fresenius' Chemical Analysis, Bloxam's Chemistry, Loomis' Mathematical Series and others equally well-known to the student of the West. There has often been a tendency to smile at the large names assumed by some of the schools in calling themselves Colleges and Universities, but this has been done in ignorance of the work done and of the facilities at hand. It is safe to say that the Chinese student at the present time can acquire in his own language a liberal education on general subjects; but of course it is not yet possible for him to become a specialist in any one line because of the few books translated on any one subject. If the Chinese Government would seek to give its young men a scientific training it has all the means ready for use and it would only need to procure its specialists and higher teachers from the West. It has been supposed by many that the Chinese language with its ideographic characters would not lend itself readily to the formation of scientific terms, and even in this Report we find the same idea expressed by some educators though we must confess it is from those who are teaching in the English language. However, the weight of authority seemed to be that the Chinese language formed an easy medium for the conveying of scientific truth and that new terms were readily manufactured for new ideas in all the history of China. Dr. Fryer in his paper on "Scientific Nomenclature" expressed the opinion that: "Not only does there exist nothing in the Chinese language making the reception of Western scientific ideas a matter hard to accomplish, but on the direct contrary there is a special adaptability for the purpose not to be found in any other language all over the world. There are a peculiar elasticity, expressiveness, and terseness in the written language of the Middle Kingdom through which it lends itself or accommodates itself to the reception of foreign ideas generally and to the formation of new but intelligible scientific terms in particular." This opinion was endorsed by Dr. Mateer who has been more than thirty years in educational work in China. He says: "The idea that the Chinese language cannot be made to express the principles and technicalities of modern science seems to me a sheer absurdity." When we remember the difficulties of our own English terminology, and that it is a curious combination of archaic English with Greek and Roman terms intermixed, we have some sympathy with the idea expressed that the task of perfecting a good Chinese nomenclature must be easier than to make a consistent and perfect English one.

The range of subjects discussed in the papers printed in this Report shows

that these promoters of a new education in China are awake to all of the many phases of this great enterprise. Various kinds of schools—theological, medical, industrial and scientific—are treated in special articles. Attention is drawn to proper pedagogical methods of imparting instruction and to the need of a study of child nature in China with its peculiarities. Even such subjects as the best kind of school architecture, the sanitary arrangement of buildings, the problem of how to treat girls with bound feet, the proper method of teaching vocal and instrumental music—these all show the intelligent grasp which these earnest men and women have upon their wonderful task. As an illustration of the extent to which it is attempted to carry educational influences we notice the opening of a Museum in the interior of the province of Shantung in the city of Chingchoufu. In this Museum are models of almost all the important modern inventions. There is a well-finished working model of an electric railway, the model of an electric dredge, a circular saw, a pump, a sewing-machine, various interesting apparatus such as Wimshurst's machine, hand dynamo, etc., a model of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, one of a foreign grave-yard showing monuments and tombstones. In Natural History a full-sized western horse and all kinds of stuffed birds; and in agriculture a complete set of farming tools. The success of such an undertaking and its immense practical benefit to all foreigners in China must be acknowledged when it is known that last year there were more than 100,000 visitors to this Museum, and that these came from people who would never have been otherwise influenced by Western civilisation. This is only one example of the beneficent influence which the educators of China are exerting in all parts of the Empire. The direct results of the work of this Association must appeal to the sympathy of all foreign residents and must interest all in its far-reaching aims.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 21st of November arrived here on the 27th inst. by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Sydney*.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 7th of December, and the American mail of the 27th November ex *Olympia* arrived here on the 27th inst., by s.s. *Empress of China*.

THE American mail of the 1st of December arrived here on the 29th inst. by the s.s. *City of Peking*.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday morning for Europe by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Yarra*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SPAIN RESERVES HER ANSWER.

London, 24th December.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided not to reply to President Cleveland's message through diplomatic channels.

THE SULTAN TO BE COERCED.

The European Powers, including Russia, are agreed in principle as to coercive measures with regard to Turkey if the Sultan proves unyielding.

THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL MISSION.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Berlin states that the German Mission to China and Japan is forbidden to arrange personal business relations with native firms.

M. GÉRARD TO BE PROMOTED.

26th December.

It is expected that M. Gérard, French Minister at Peking, will be appointed Governor-General of French Indo-China.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

The German difficulty with the Portuguese at Lorenzo Marquez has been settled.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY IN MANCHURIA.

A St. Petersburg *ukase* sanctions the formation of a company to construct and work a railway from a point on the western frontier of Heilungchiang to a point on the eastern frontier of Kirin to be connected with the Trans-Siberian line.

The capital is to be five millions of roubles and the shareholders must be Russians or Chinese. The work is to be completed in six years and the Russo-Chinese Bank are the promoters.

MORE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 28th December.

A serious rising has taken place in British Bechuanaland and the Cape Volunteers have been called out.

ARMING AGAINST WHOM?

Russia is hastening the completion of eight ironclads now in course of construction, and has ordered two powerful battleships, four cruisers, and two torpedo-destroyers to be built.

NOT M. GÉRARD.

London, 29th December.

M. Doumer, ex-Minister of Finance, has been appointed Governor-General of French Indo-China.

THE RISING IN BECHUANALAND.

The Kaffir rising was due to the slaughter of cattle infected by rinderpest.

The native position at Pokwani was captured after sharp fighting, in which numbers of Kaffirs were killed but no British.

The advance of the Capetown volunteers has been countermanded.

MR. BEAUCLERK TRANSFERRED.

London, 30th December.

Mr. Wm. Nelthorpe Beauclerk, Secretary of Legation at Peking, has been appointed Consul-General for Great Britain at Buda-Pest.

ANOTHER WARNING TO THE PORTE.

M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, has warned the Sultan that it is necessary that he should follow the counsels of the Powers, and that otherwise the sequel may be unpleasant.

THE PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

Paris, 14th December.

The plague appear to be diminishing at Bombay.—(From *Tongking Papers*.)

The Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Thursday, 24th December, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 23rd.*—The high pressures are stationary in the valley of the Yangtze to the W. of Hankow, but the barometer falls almost everywhere in China. The wind abates gradually. Severe cold at Vladivostok (−20° C.=−4° F.) Rough weather in the China Sea. *State on the morning of the 24th.*—The barometer falls rather rapidly at Shanghai, the wind shifts to the S.E. and the temperature becomes milder. The sea is frozen at Vladivostok. Sunday, 27th December, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 26th.*—Two centres of high pressures; one over the E. of Japan, the other to the W. of Hankow. Depression over Manchuria to the N.W. of Vladivostok. *State on the morning of the 27th.*—The barometer rises rapidly at Shanghai, and the wind freshens from the N.W. The thermometer still stands at −4° F. at Vladivostok. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Fine and cold weather. Strong N.W. winds over the N. coast; fresh N.E. monsoon in the S. A gale may be expected on the coast of Japan, and perhaps between China and Japan.—Monday, 28th December, 10 a.m. *State of the atmosphere on the 27th.*—The high pressures have advanced S. and the barometer is very high at Tongking (770 mm. = 30.315 at Tourane). The maximum remains to the W. of Hankow. Very rapid barometric fall at Japan. *State on the morning of the 28th.*—The barometer falls rapidly at Sicawei where the cold is fairly sharp (−4° C. = 24° F.). The temperature becomes milder at Vladivostok. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The very rapid fall of pressure over the entire N.W. in connection with the barometric rise of Japan may bring about a change of weather which will become much milder. Very variable breezes in direction and force over the entire N. coast. Moderate or light N.E. monsoon in the S.—Tuesday, 29th December, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 28th.*—The barometric maximum is still moving S. and lies between Canton and Kingan. Extraordinarily high pressures over the coast of Annam. Depression over Mongolia and the Sea of Japan. *State on the morning of the 29th.*—The barometer rises rapidly at Shanghai and the depression in the Sea of Japan seems likely to return E. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Unsettled weather and sharp cold. A strong wind or gale from N.W. on the coast N. of Shanghai and between China and Japan. The gale from N. to N.E. will spread rapidly to the S.—Wednesday, 30th December, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 29th.*—The high pressures rise to the N. of the Yangtze, and the depression of the North moves away N.E.-wards. Strong N.W. winds in the Yellow Sea. A depression is forming between Hongkong and Kiukiang. *State on the morning of the 30th.*—The barometer rises rapidly at Shanghai, and the wind abates. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Uncertain weather which may turn snowy. Moderate N.W. breezes in the N., and strong N.E. monsoon in the S.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1896.

Dec.	24	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	
"	24	26° 0	44° 2	.....
"	25	31° 6	45° 1	.....
"	26	35° 0	45° 0	0.04
"	27	29° 3	39° 6	.....
"	28	29° 0	51° 3	.....
"	29	34° 0	43° 6	.....
"	30	25° 0	36° 0	.....
"	31	29° 9	43° 0	.....

1895.

Dec.	24	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	
"	24	37° 5	55° 0	.....
"	25	45° 5	52° 0	.....
"	26	36° 0	55° 0	.....
"	27	43° 0	45° 4	.....
"	28	25° 9	42° 6	.....
"	29	33° 7	47° 3	.....
"	30	33° 8	47° 0	.....
"	31	36° 0	42° 0	0.07

We take this opportunity of wishing all our readers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

News has been received of the death at Ningpo, on the 23rd instant, of H.E. Chang K'uei-huan, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chékang.

LIU CH'U-SHIANG, the Taotai-designate of this port, who had been to Soochow to see Governor Chao since the 26th instant, returned yesterday morning. He was met at the landing place at Sinza by a large body of local officials and troops.

ACCORDING to an Imperial edict of the 24th instant, Sung Peh-lu, a Censor, had memorialised the Throne suggesting that during the triennial metropolitan examinations for the degrees of *chujé* and *chinshih*, the last day should be devoted to a special examination of the candidates as to their knowledge of modern politics, international law, and the best mode of reforming the empire at large.

It is reported in native commercial circles at Wuhu, that a Japanese syndicate has ordered to be built in Germany three river steamers of the China Merchants' steamer *Kiangkwan* type to run between Shanghai and Yangtze river ports. The agency of the new steamers it is further reported will be given to an English firm, and the new vessels will begin to run by April or May next.

A CANTONESE rice-exporting hong at Wuhu having failed for Tls. 8,000, the other day, the Canton guild and several of the largest firms in the same line of business in that port, apprehensive that this would spoil the good name and credit of Cantonese generally, at once came to the rescue and paid up next day the whole of the bankrupt firm's liabilities.

H.E. WU TING-PANG, Minister-designate to the United States, was entertained at a banquet last week by Lü Taotai of this port at the Zee Gardens, which had been lent for the purpose by Mr. Zee Ti-san, the well-known silk merchant. H.E. may possibly start for Nanking this week to visit H.E. Viceroy Liu, after which he will leave for Hongkong to spend the Chinese New-Year there.

Lü, the acting Taotai of this port, is reported to have received lately an urgent telegraphic despatch from H.E. the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi commanding him to hand over his seal of office as soon as possible to the Taotai-designate, Liu Ch'ü-hsiang, who is now waiting at the Kiangnan Arsenal to enter upon his new duties. Lü Taotai is given to the 13th of January to wind up his affairs here and betake himself to his own post at Chinkiang.

OWING to the many creeks and inlets leading into the Hangchow river from Chap'oo and Kahshing (Ch'ap'u and Chia-hsing) the Governor of Chékang has sanctioned the proposal of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Commissioner at Hangchow to establish branch Customs offices at Kahshing and Chapoo, and in this manner to prevent the smuggling going on between those cities and Hangchow since the opening of the latter port to foreign commerce.

IN addition to Mr. Liang Ch'eng, as probable Minister to Germany, the native papers also mention another official, this time a Manchu named Shuh Ch'ang, an expectant Taotai of Chihli, like Lo Fêng-lo

and Wu Ting-fang. The Emperor it seems is waiting for a reply from Germany with regard to a list of probable Ministers which was sent to Berlin for selection about a fortnight ago. Huang Chün-hsien, the rejected Minister to Germany, is reported to be returning to the South to take up an appointment under his patron H.E. the Viceroy Chang at Wuchang.

The Banner soldier who tried to kill with a pistol H.E. Hsi Yung-yi, Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, the other day at Peking on the supposition that he was firing at the Captain-General of his own Banner Corps, and upon whom the Board of Punishments passed the sentence of summary decapitation, has had the sentence commuted one degree by the "clemency" of the Emperor, because of the fact that the would-be murderer was a Manchu. This "clemency," however, means that the man is not to suffer death by decapitation but by strangulation. The terror of being a "headless spirit" in the hereafter outweighs every other terror, and so the condemned man and his relations are correspondingly grateful for the Imperial "clemency."

H.E. SHENG HsUAN-HUAL, Director-General of the Great Western Railway, went to Woosung on Christmas Day accompanied by a staff of experts, to examine the ground between there and Shanghai, on account of which a report is now circulating that the first railway to be undertaken will be between these two points. H.F. will subsequently embark in a large-sized steam-launch for a tour between Woosung and Soochow. Appropos of the above-named official, his suggestion to the Throne for his new Imperial Bank to be permitted to coin one-tael pieces to a total of one million has been sanctioned by the Emperor at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue. If these coins "take" amongst the people the said Board intend to establish a mint at Peking for the purpose of coining these "tael-dollars."

ACTING under instructions of the Viceroy Liu, at Nankiang, Lü Taotai of this port has sent the head of the Shanghai native surveying office, Mr. Hsia, an expectant district magistrate, with a large staff of surveyors and tracers to make a report on all foreign missionary property in Lower Kiangsu and to make detailed maps of the same. Mr. Hsia will first visit the districts of K'unshan (Quinsan), Chêngtsé (Zangzah), Hsinyang, Ch'angshou, and Chaowén, in the prefecture of Soochow. From thence he will next visit and make maps of missionary property in the district of Wusieh in the prefecture of Ch'angchou. Returning to Shanghai the surveying party, under instruction from Governor Liao, of the neighbouring province of Chékiang, will visit en route Chiashan (Kahzay), and other districts belonging to the prefecture of Chiashing (Kashing), Chékiang province, for the same purpose. It should be noted that the term "foreign missionary property" refers to Protestant as well as Roman Catholic missions.

It is reported from the native city that a gang of dexterous thieves from some of the interior towns have been recently "exploiting" houses inside the city walls and suburbs and that many families have been large sufferers in consequence. The gang is believed to be a large one and some of its members will most likely pay a visit to the foreign settlements.

MESSRS. Siemssen & Co. received news by wire on Tuesday of the death at home of their senior partner, Mr. Waldemar Nissen. Mr. Nissen was a very well-known and popular member of the Shanghai community some thirty years ago, having gone home about 1869, and his loss will be much felt by his old friends here, as well as by a large circle in Hamburg.

THE news of the death of Sir Edmund Hornby, a sketch of whose life will be

found elsewhere, was received by his numerous friends here with very great regret. He was not only a good judge, whose strong common-sense was perhaps even more noticeable than his knowledge of law, but a most kind, genial, and pleasant companion, unassuming, and at home with every one. He was an excellent citizen, too, taking the keenest interest in the progress and welfare of Shanghai, and in everything that was going on in the community. His second wife was well-known in Shanghai, and very much liked, while the fact of his subsequently marrying the daughter of one of our oldest and most popular residents made him still more a favourite with the community. After his retirement in 1876, he paid Shanghai another visit some ten years ago, and renewed his acquaintanceship with his old friends here, and made many new ones. Very great sympathy is felt for Lady Hornby and his daughters and son. Sir Edmund died of heart disease; it appears that he had been cautioned to avoid severe exercise; but his energy refused to be curbed by the advice of his doctors, and he was found dead in his bed after a hard walk of some two-and-a-half hours over the mountains.

MR. PRITCHARD-MORGAN, M.P., for Merthyr Tydvil, who arrived here on Sunday by the *Empress of China*, accompanied by his daughter and private secretary, after winning a fortune from gold in Queensland achieved fame as the discoverer of gold in Wales. Originally a solicitor at Newport, Mon., he went to the colonies, and met with great success. Returning to England he inaugurated gold mining at Dolgelly, but found it harder to satisfy the Crown claims than to mine the gold there. However, all is now amicably settled, and 200 men are employed getting gold in paying quantities. Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, who was born in 1844, is a Liberal in politics, and has a happy knack of coming into sudden prominence with a novel idea, his latest being the offer to vacate his seat in favour of Mr. Gladstone when the G.O.M. appeared inclined to lead the Armenian agitation. Our visitor left London five weeks ago, and will spend some time here, "looking round" as he vaguely terms it. He will then probably go to Hongkong and thence to Port Darwin, Australia, where he owns some 10,000 square miles of grazing and mining country, which he acquired last year.

WE learn from the *Messenger de Chine* that in addition to the four candidates already mentioned, Messrs. Bard, Buschmann, Robert, and Wright, two other gentlemen, Messrs. Gaillard and Mehous, also seek the suffrages of the electors on the French Concession.

THE under-noted gentlemen were yesterday elected to serve as officers of the Shanghai Fire Department for 1897:—
Chief Engineer L. Moore.
1st District Engineer... E. H. Dunning.
2nd " " ... P. A. W. Ottemeier.
3rd " " ... J. Gaillard.

Mr. Ashley, who resigned the position of Chief Engineer, has been connected with the Fire Brigade since its formation in 1866.

WE are courteously informed that the second Philharmonic Concert of this season will take place on the 24th of February next, and the third on the 28th of April.

A FOOTBALL match under Association rules was played on the Recreation Ground on Christmas Day, between the Shanghai Rangers and the U.S.S. Yorktown, and resulted in a victory for the latter by two goals to one.

ON and after to-morrow a reduction in the Telegraph rates to the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, and Burma will come into force, which in some cases is considerable, particularly to the three last-named stations. Whilst welcoming this reduction

it cannot be forgotten that the increased rate of 40 cents a word to Hongkong still stands, a reduction of which would have been appreciated.

THE Christmas festival of the Shanghai Seamen's Mission was held in the hall of the China Inland Mission on Tuesday evening. There were present well-nigh 300 sailors from the British, American, and German men-of-war and some sailing and steam ships in harbour. The hall was tastefully decorated, the Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, German, Norwegian, and other flags being used to good advantage. At six and ten o'clock refreshments were liberally provided, whilst an interesting programme of music and addresses occupied nearly three hours of the evening. Mr. D. Cranston occupied the chair and in addition to his words of welcome gave a stirring address. The other speakers were Dr. Stevens and Mr. Pollard, each being particularly happy in proceeding from humorous petty truisms to the enforcement of all-important truths. The musical selections of the Misses Jansen and Misses Hardie and Skinner were heartily enjoyed. Solos were sung by Mr. James Williamson, Miss Wellsman and Mr. W. White; a quintette was rendered by Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Williams, and Misses Clough and Cranston; whilst a recitation "The Three Bidders" was given by Mr. J. Trevor Smith.

MR. RIEF, of Messrs. Siemssen & Co., reported on his return from an up-country trip on Monday, that one of his boat coolies had died suddenly at Whangdu.

ON Christmas afternoon a dog-cart driven by a foreigner knocked down and severely injured a coolie in Broadway. The occupant of the dog-cart stopped and handed his card to a constable on duty, who took the injured man to St. Luke's Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

THE attention of our nautical readers is directed to a notice to mariners regarding the recently completed survey of the South Channel, which appears in the *N.-C. Daily News* advertisement columns.

THE loafer who committed the murder in Wuhu Road on Sunday evening has been captured by the Police, and was brought up before the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning. He was ordered to be dealt with by the district Magistrate. Another man for wilfully setting fire to a straw boat on the Hongkew Creek, was sentenced to receive 200 blows, one month's cangue, and one month's imprisonment.

ON Christmas Day one of the foreign watchmen in the bell-tower at Hongkew station slipped down a flight of steps leading up to the watch room and fractured his collar bone. He was removed to the General Hospital for treatment.

THERE were two small fires in the Settlement on Sunday night, one in Ningpo Road and the other in North Soochow Road, but they were both extinguished by the inmates of the houses and the alarm was not given.

A SMALL fire, originating upon the premises of a coal depot at the corner of Fearon and Seward Roads, engaged the attention of the Fire Brigade at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Before it was extinguished a coolie's hut was burnt, the damage being estimated at about \$100. The cause of the fire was the ignition of some joss paper.

A MURDER was committed on Sunday night in the Wuhu Road. It seems the two loafers quarrelled about a woman, with the result that one drew a knife and stabbed the other in about twenty places and then made off. The wounded man was put into a ricksha and taken to Laoza Police Station. Inspector Wilson at once ordered his removal to the Shantung Road hospital where he died on Tuesday morning. The murderer is still at large, but as he is

well-known to the police, there is every probability of his speedy capture.

At the Mixed Court on Monday a man for obtaining skins of the value of \$116 by false pretences was given two months' imprisonment and ordered to be deported. For stealing three clocks, valued at \$49, a well-known thief was given 200 blows, a month's imprisonment, and to be deported.

As the *Fuhuo* was proceeding alongside the Associated Wharf on Monday, a sampan containing eight native boarding-house runners endeavoured to board her, but capsized alongside, four of the runners being drowned.

H.M.S. *Plover* and the French gunboat *Comète* arrived here on the 24th.

The *Rosetta* with the incoming English mail and 327 chests Malwa opium left Hongkong at noon on Tuesday.

The M.M. steamer *Tamise* with the mails from Japan left Kobe for Shanghai on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

The M.M. steamer *Natal*, with the incoming French mail of the 6th of December, left Singapore on Sunday at 2 p.m.

The R. M. S. *Empress of China* arrived at Hongkong yesterday at 9 a.m.

The P.M.S.S. *Peru* arrived at San Francisco on the 27th inst., and the O. & O.S.S. *Doric* left Yokohama for Shanghai yesterday.

The *Empress of China* arrived here on Sunday with the mail from Vancouver of the 7th instant, and the American mail of the 27th ultimo, ex *Olympia*, from Tacoma. The *Empress* brought over Col. E. H. Sartorius, V.C., lately Military Attaché to the British Legation at Tokio, the members of the Bash Syndicate, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney (née Vanderbilt), and Mr. Valentine Chirol, *Times* correspondent. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and Mr. Chirol went on to Hongkong in the *Empress*.

The silk which left Shanghai on the 28th ultimo per R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived in New York on Saturday, the 26th instant.

The China Merchants' new steamer, the *Anping*, left Glasgow for this port on Tuesday the 29th instant.

The C.M. steamer *Kansu*, which arrived here from Hongkong on Sunday reports:—Left Hongkong at 6 a.m. on the 23rd inst. met with strong N. wind and rough sea. Between 4 and 5 p.m. on same day, when off Tongmi Point, fell in with a dismayed junk in a sinking condition. With great difficulty owing to the heavy sea running the crew, six in number, were taken on board the steamer. Previous to this had passed a large junk bottom up. At 4.30 a.m. next day anchored under Namoa Island to land junk's crew, who belonged to Swatow. While trying to make a landing through the surf, the boat capsized, but fortunately all hands were washed ashore. Another boat was sent from the steamer, and with the assistance of the natives and their surf boats took off the crew of the first boat and got safely on board.

We have received from the Shanghai Mercury office a neatly printed and bound booklet of some 213 pages, entitled *Formosa*, compiled by J. D. Clark, M.J.L., Editor of the Shanghai Mercury. The greater portion of the work and the maps are taken from the Customs decennial reports, and it should be found very useful for reference.

We have received a copy of the List of Topics suggested for the week of United and Universal Prayer. The Committee of the local branch of the Evangelical Alliance have arranged for meetings to be held in Union Church, beginning on Monday, January the 4th, and closing on Saturday, January the 9th. The time for meeting is 5.30 p.m. each day, except on Thursday when it is 8.30 p.m. The Thursday

meeting is planned as a Missionary meeting and we are informed that representative missionaries will give a full statement of the several branches of their work.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 19th mentions that the Winter Race Meeting there passed off in fine weather with great success. A very delightful Race Ball was given at the Foochow Club on the 18th, at which there were over a hundred guests.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 24th inst.—H.M.S. *Immortalité* arrived from Nagasaki to be altered and repaired, on the 19th.—The two torpedo-destroyers, conveyed by H.M.S. *Porpoise*, left Singapore on the 11th. They are to crawl up the coast to Hongkong, avoiding bad weather as much as possible.—The Hongkong A.D.C. gave a most successful performance of *Cups and Saucers* and *Charley's Aunt* on the 19th and 21st. Mr. L. K. Davis was an excellent Lord Fancourt Babberley.—In the match at cricket, the Married v. the Single, played on the 19th, the latter made 189, and the former 167 for 6 wickets.—The German Consul gave a Concert and Ball at the German Club, Hongkong, on the 21st in honour of Admiral Tirpitz.—The steamers *Cheang Hock Kian* and *Cheng Hye Teng* have been sold by auction at Penang for \$18,100 and \$52,200, respectively.—The Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd., made a profit in the last twelve months of \$10,136.01, and will pay a dividend of 6 per cent.—The *Hongkong Telegraph* says that Sheng Taotai has appointed a Mr. Chan Hewan Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Imperial Bank of China, and has authorised him to raise \$2,000,000 in shares of the Bank and the Great Western Railway.—An offer has been made for Dakin, Cruickshank & Co. as a going concern.—There was ice at the Peak, Hongkong, on the morning of the 23rd.—Three Americans were charged at the Police Court, Hongkong, on the 23rd with photographing near Belcher's Fort. As there was nothing suspicious in their pictures the charge was withdrawn.—H.M. flagship *Centurion* arrived at Hongkong from Singapore on the 23rd.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 14th says:—

It has been truly said that this is an age in which the unlikely usually happens. Nobody thought Li Hung-chang would be disgraced because he took a stroll in a cabbage garden in Peking the other day; but he was. Nobody thought *Holstomer* would make a dead-heat of it with *Blackberry* and *The Broker* for first place in the Champions at Shanghai the other day; but he did; and certainly nobody thought the Shanghai papers would be first in the field with the programme for the Hongkong '97 race meeting; but they were—copies of our Shanghai contemporaries received here yesterday containing the Hongkong programme in extenso!

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 10th, Yokohama the 22nd, Kobe the 24th, and Nagasaki the 26th inst.—Two agents of the Royal Household Department have been killed by a mob in Kangwon province, Corea, for "irregularities" in the collection of the grain tax.—The *Independent* expects great things from the introduction of railways into Corea.—Some sixty jurors have been summoned for the Carew case on the 4th prox., but only five will be selected to form the panel.—The enquiry into the loss of the *Himeji Maru* on the Bombay Shoal took place at the Marine Court, Tokio, on the 17th and 18th inst. The Court reserved its finding.—The pilot of the *Menmuir* which was stranded in the Inland Sea in the Spring of this year has had his certificate suspended for two months.—Capt. Yukigata, of the *Mikai Maru*, which was wrecked in the Yellow Sea last July, has had his certificate suspended for three months, and the certificate of the Chief

Engineer, Mr. Yazaki, was suspended for one month.—The Japanese Naval Regatta took place on the Sumida River on the 18th. The *Mikado* contributed \$1,000 towards the expenses.—The Japanese training ship *Hiyei* is going for a cruise to Seattle and Tacoma.—The Japanese Diet met on the 22nd inst., and Dr. Hatoyama Kazuo was elected President of the Lower House.—The Government Railway Works at Kobe have just turned out four goods engines.—The *Yomiuri* calculates that in the Lower House of the Diet there are 137 supporters of the Government, 140 members of the Opposition, and 23 Independents.

The Mikado was to attend the opening ceremony of the Diet in the House of Peers on Christmas Day.—The *Kobe Chronicle* says that the seven steamers, each 3,000 tons or over, ordered from England by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have been named the *Taihoku* (Taipei), *Taichu*, *Tainan*, *Kelung*, *Tamsui*, *Anping* and *Takow* respectively. The *Kelung* and *Tamsui* are expected to be completed by the end of the present month and the last two by the end of next month and are expected to arrive at Kobe in February and March, respectively. The *Taihoku* is expected to be completed in March, the *Taichu* in April and *Tainan* in May next.—The Great Northern Railway Company is building four large steamers, two on the Clyde and two in the States, for the Seattle line across the Pacific.—The *Jiji* cannot understand, says the *Japan Mail*, why Moji and Shimonoseki are excluded from the list of special commercial ports. If the authorities made the exclusion owing to considerations of military strategy, nothing could be more unreasonable. In fact, they are open to the charge of a complete misconception, for they do not seem to bear in mind the fact that the object of military defences is to guarantee the safety of commercial transactions and to promote the prosperity of trade. The step they have taken with regard to the two ports amounts to sacrificing commercial interests on the altar of military defence. Shimonoseki now occupies a very important position with regard to Japan's commerce, for its foreign trade aggregated over 22 million yen last year, being thus inferior to Yokohama and Kobe only. The inconvenience to which the port is subjected seriously impairs its prosperity. Sugar, for instance, destined for Shimonoseki, must be first carried to Kobe, and thence shipped back to Shimonoseki, with the result of materially increased expenses. The *Jiji* points to Vladivostok as a good example how commercial transactions and military defences can be combined, and urges the authorities to remove the serious inconvenience now suffered by the people of Moji and Shimonoseki.

It is satisfactory to find from the papers that St. George's, Hanover Square, has not been burnt down after all. The fire was in the tower, and the official report reads: "The belfry and back part of the organ loft severely damaged by fire." The body of the Church was uninjured.

The following notes are from the *London and China Express* of the 20th ult.:—

In the Tea Market the same features characterise the position as have predominated over the season—viz., steady demand for quality Tea, but fluctuations for ordinary class as supplies are put forward. This week the tendency has been towards weakness for lower grades, as of late the trade has absorbed a large quantity. Buying invariably slackens at about this period of the year in view of the produce required suitable for the season.

The Silver market has been fairly firm in tone. On the 16th the price of bars improved 1-16 to 29½d., and the tone of the market was firmer on purchases for India, where the price rose to 78s. No sales were pressed from America, and the tone was good at the close. On

the 17th Silver further advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30d. per oz. on enquiry for "spot," supplies of Silver coming upon a rather bare market. The price for the metal in India also improved to 29 $\frac{1}{4}$; but the tone became weaker at the close on American sales. Mexican dollars were quoted at 29 3-16d. per oz. On the 18th, owing partly to an arrival of about £40,000 worth of the metal, the Silver market was weaker, the price for bars declining 1-16 to 29 15-16d. per oz., and the tone was not very strong at the decline, the demand being slight, while America sold small amounts at 29 15-16d. On the 19th the price remained at 29 15-16d., and although very little business took place, the tone was steady to firm, owing to the scantiness of supplies offered.

The enormous projected increase of the Russian Navy, says a Berlin correspondent, is well worthy of note. The amount to be spent for this purpose up to 1906 is 800,000,000 roubles. The two triple-screw steamers *Pallade* and *Diana*, which are being built at the Franco-Russian Dockyard at St. Petersburg, and are to be ready shortly, have each 6,630 tons displacement and 11,610 horse-power, and it is expected that their speed will be about 22 knots. The cost of each of them, without their armament, is estimated at 2,336,000 roubles. Russia has a strong fleet in the Baltic, another in the Black Sea, a third in the Pacific, and will soon have a fourth in the Arctic Ocean, as a port has been discovered on the Murman coast which is to be connected with Finland by railway.

An Odessa correspondent says that an Admiralty Order has been issued to all ports on the Black Sea calling upon all naval officers on furlough, including pilots and boatswains, to hold themselves in readiness for active service. The cruiser *Pamyat Merkuri* is being fitted out for the transport of troops.

The death is reported as having taken place on the 17th inst. at Rapallo, Italy, of Sir Edmund Grimani Hornby, so well known for many years as head of the Supreme Court for China and Japan. Born in 1825 he was called to the bar in 1848, and began his public career as private secretary to his uncle, Mr. Henry Southern, while the latter was British Minister at Lisbon and at Rio de Janeiro. In 1853 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle outstanding claims between Great Britain and America. Two years later the Foreign Office sent him to Turkey as British Commissioner in relation to the Turkish loan. At this period Mr. Hornby also acted as judicial assessor at Constantinople and arbitrator respecting supplies to the Army in the East. Lord Clarendon, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, selected him to organise and administer the Consular Courts of the Levant, and in 1857 he was given the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court at Constantinople. His work in Turkey stood him in good stead when eight years later he went to China and Japan to undertake the work of organising the British Courts in those countries. He acted as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China and Japan until his retirement in 1876. The enormous extent of his jurisdiction in the Near East may be gathered from the fact that he was once called upon to try a charge of murder at Khartoum, and actually got half-way there, but eventually turned back, being convinced that there was no case to be decided. That he was able to get half-way, and was confident of completing his journey without hindrance shows how great is the difference between the state of the Soudan now and then. Sir Edmund Hornby was a lifelong friend of the late Lord Hannen, and accompanied him to Paris for the sittings of the Bering Sea Arbitration Court. The subject of arbitration was one that occupied much of his thoughts, and a few years ago he wrote a pamphlet for the

Peace Preservation Society, advocating the establishment in Switzerland of a school or faculty of international law to be kept up jointly by the Powers. His last public utterance in regard to the Far East was at a dinner of the China Association. Sir Edmund Hornby, who was knighted in 1862, was three times married—first, in 1850, to a daughter of Count Macaroni, *aide-de-camp* of General Murat; secondly, in 1868, to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Hull; and, thirdly, in 1875, to the eldest daughter of Captain Roberts, of Shanghai. Lady Hornby is still living, and Sir Edmund leaves one son—Mr. F. V. Hornby of the Home Office—and three daughters.

"THE Bookseller" in *To-day* says:—"I am informed that the next 'New Vagabond' volume is to be *The Chest of Opium*, by 'Mr. M—'; and that it will contain a painfully realistic tale of Chinese torture, founded on personal experience. Mr. M— is the gentleman who, a few years ago, created such a profound sensation in China by appearing in the Yangtze with a shipload of arms and a score of filibusters from Hongkong, in a Quixotic, but foolhardy, attempt to assist the down-trodden Chinese to obtain an honest government. His trial at Shanghai was somewhat similar to that of Dr. Jameson, and caused almost an international crisis.

It is to be feared that Mr. M— has a little exaggerated the importance of his attempt and of his trial at Shanghai.

We commend to our readers' attention, the following extract from a recent issue of *Truth*:-

Very gloomy private accounts have reached me of the failure of the food crops in the North-western provinces and a large area of Central India, and a scarcity such as has not been experienced for the last seventeen or eighteen years seems inevitable. Judging, however, from what has appeared in the daily papers, the Indian Government are confident of their ability to avert such frightful consequences as marked the famine of 1877-8, and the vast development of artificial irrigation and railway communication since that time is a decidedly reassuring feature in the situation. One can only trust that the confidence which is expressed in the present means of coping with such a difficulty will be justified by events; and meanwhile the following extracts from one of the letters I have received—written by an English lady—may be profitably pondered by everybody interested in the condition of our Indian fellow-subjects:-

"Now, we are not responsible for the bad seasons, but we are responsible for enormous taxes—for the 4,000 per cent on salt, and for the heavy taxes on every article of food and clothing, whereby we habitually keep the poorer classes of India at the level of the barest subsistence. Thousands upon thousands of them never get more than one scanty meal per day. . . . We have been reproached with our famines. It has been said that famine marks our rule—and justly, for though we cannot help the state of the people, we can stop export in time. But what are we doing? We have 'ceased to augment' the Famine Insurance Fund—that is the Parliamentary phrase for borrowing from that 'sacred trust' to pay for Chitral—so making food pay for powder! We confessed to actually borrowing from that Fund, but it has been represented that the borrowed sums have been partly repaid. But how about the 'non-augmentation'? And how about export? If in the spring Giant Famine leaps upon us, every ear of wheat exported will appear to be what it is—the life of a man. . . . Our taxes have so sapped the very life of the people that they have no reserves of any kind against the evil day—no reserves of money, and what is worse, no reserves of physical vitality. They can but just keep them-

selves alive at the best. When famine comes they perish with a frightful promptitude—as did the Irish from the selfsame cause in 1847. It is for this reason that any refusal or delay on our part to face the reality of the danger is so criminal."

SOME commotion, says a home paper received by last mail, was caused at the north side of Ludgate Circus by a curious incident while the Lord Mayor's procession was passing on Monday. A Chinaman, of diminutive appearance, wearing the national costume, and with his hair nicely plaited down his back, carrying a scroll of paper in his hand, made a rush to get through the crowd, gesticulating wildly and uttering something in an unknown language. Recollections of the fate of Sun Yet rose in the minds of the spectators. Was this an attempt to kidnap the motor-car or the gallant tar who represented Admiral Nelson on the quarter-deck of the *Victory*? Nobody knew, but the Celestial was promptly surrounded by spectators and bundled to the rear. There he explained in very broken English that he meant no harm, but merely wished to present a petition to somebody—it did not matter whom—praying for the recall of Li Hung-chang to London. It appeared that the Chinaman, who has no fixed means of livelihood, but has existed sporadically in London for several years, was what is called "in clover" during the enthusiasm for everything Chinese during his great countryman's residence in our midst, and wished him back in order that the halcyon times might be renewed. A man in the crowd, who said he could "work the oracle," kindly agreed to take charge of the petition, and the Chinaman was consoled for the loss of Li Hung-chang in a hostelry in Farringdon Street.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal appears to be a very outspoken person. A telegram of the 27th ult. from Calcutta says:-

The foundation stone of the new extensive sewage and drainage works for Calcutta and suburbs was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon in the presence of a very large gathering. In reply to an address presented by the Municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir A. MacKenzie), in a lengthy and quite unexpectedly severe, caustic, and scathing speech condemned the Calcutta Municipality in the plainest possible language. He said they were all talk and no work. They shielded private interests and let the city go to the dogs. They were not business men. They condemned and hampered their Executive simply because the Executive tried to do its work. They wished certain of their officers to be crucified, while crucifixion they considered was too good for the Health Officer, who should be immolated, and they had appointed a Committee for the purpose. Calcutta was in a most disgraceful state. He had appointed a special Committee to report on the sanitary condition of Calcutta. That report had been submitted. It disclosed an appalling state of affairs and would shock even a Municipal Commissioner to read it. Calcutta was a blot, a foul stain, on this great Empire, and unless the Municipal Commissioners set about mending matters in real earnest the Government would be compelled to step in and take all power out of their hands. The speech was listened to with rapt attention and produced the profoundest sensation, but there is no doubt it was well deserved. The Commissioners will probably resign.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sole everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Miscellaneous Articles.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

28th Dec.

UNDER the above heading a writer in a recent number of the *British Review* asks a question which is very pertinent at the present time: "What is the meaning of the abuse lavished on England by the German Press?" He shows that it must not be believed, though there is a strong belief to that effect in England, that the German Press as a whole relies for its inspiration on the government. The leading newspapers in Austria and Germany as in England are very prosperous concerns, written with great ability, well supplied with telegraphic and other news, and deriving their profit from their sale and their advertisements, not from any Government subsidy. "This being so, we may take it for granted that the German papers as a body are not likely to join in an organised vituperation of England and England's policy, unless they felt convinced that systematic attacks on this country would, to say the least, not be distasteful to their public."

The writer goes on to ask why, then, German sentiment is unfavourable to England. We can cordially agree with all his reasons why Germany and England should be good friends in the present and future as in the past. "In institutions, in religious, political, and social ideas, as well as in race and language, Germany and England are more nearly akin to each other than either of them is to any other European nation. Germans, as we are all aware, are the only foreigners who become really Anglicised by residence in England; and though the English residents in the Fatherland are relatively few in number compared with the German sojourners in England, they adapt themselves to German life far more easily than they do to that of other countries." We English residents in China need no outside assurance of the readiness with which Germans and English amalgamate when brought into contact. In Hongkong and in every treaty port we are always working shoulder to shoulder in business as well as in our hours of recreation, and most of us have as valued friends among Germans as among our own fellow-countrymen. To most of us out here, if not to all, the attacks of the German Press on England and the English Press on Germany—for there are, of course, two sides to the picture—are as unaccountable as they are unreasonable. The keenest competition in business happily does not necessarily carry with it any personal dislike to our competitors.

The writer in the *British Review* does not hesitate to say that the normal feeling of the British public is one of genuine goodwill towards Germany, and he holds that it is a not unnatural feeling of jealousy that prevents this

feeling being reciprocated. "The English nation is strangely blind to the fact that the power, the prestige, the naval supremacy, the free institutions of England, her immunity from revolution, and her insular security, are all causes of offence to our neighbours." The Germans are weighed down by the vast army that they are obliged to maintain, and they not only envy England her greater security, but think that if England would abandon her isolation, and throw in her lot with the Triple Alliance, it would be possible to bring about a general disarmament, to which France would have to accede. Because England declines to join any European alliance, she is accused of selfishness; and the selfish do not get many real friends.

It is then suggested that it is possible "that German statesmen may seriously imagine the best way to force Great Britain into espousing the side of Germany is to frighten her with the consequences that may ensue from her isolation. At the time of the Emperor's abortive intervention in the Transvaal"—an intervention confined to a telegram that we now learn was sent without any sinister intention—"an eminent German diplomat stated that the grievance of the Imperial Government against England was 'that she reaped all the benefits of the peace secured by the Triple Alliance, while she declined to bear any portion of the burden required for its maintenance.' Given this view of German sentiment as correct, it is not difficult to understand why the expediency of a Press crusade against England should have commended itself to the German Government, and why the suggestion should have been eagerly adopted by the Press." We fancy, however, that German statesmen know the English character too well to think England can be bullied into friendship. No German worthy to be called a statesman would convert such an opinion even if he held it into a principle of action.

As we have already said, it is a mistake to suppose that the attacks are all on one side. There is much commercial jealousy of Germany in England, which shows itself in such ways as the stupid "Made in Germany" craze which has partly defeated its own object, for it has shown the English consumer what the German manufacturer can do. While England so far maintains her supremacy in manufacturing skill, the superior technical training in Germany is enabling the German manufacturer to threaten that supremacy very seriously, and England is waking up to this fact, not without a good deal of grumbling at being so awakened. On the other hand Germany has ceased to be so much an agricultural and has rapidly become a manufacturing nation, requiring outside markets. Looking abroad, she finds all the promising markets already occupied by England, while there is also a disposition in England to forestall her in the opening-

up of new ones. At present in the British possessions all over the world the German manufacturer has precisely the same chances as the English, but the ill-considered babble in England of Imperial Zollvereins and Protective Leagues, to which even Mr. Chamberlain has not been ashamed to lend some countenance, leads the German manufacturer to ask what will happen if Protection ever gets a footing again in England; and his jealousy of England's colonial empire tends to become acute. He does not know how little real influence the Ashmead Bartletts and Howard Vincents have on English policy. He does not realise that it is more with amusement than any other feeling that the mass of the English people who have prospered and taken the lead in the world on Free Trade and the Gold Standard regard the noisy advocates of Protection and Bimetallism.

The English people have no real wish for any breach in the bonds that have united Germany and England for years, almost for centuries. To us in China such a breach seems little less than impossible. The material interests of both Germany and England are more identical with those of each other than with those of any other European Power, and our feelings, in the long run, go with our interests.

THE COMING REGENERATION OF CHINA.

31st Dec.

WITH a portrait of Mr. Louis Spitzel, and the following headlines, a recent issue of a *Chicago Tribune* has an account of the great schemes with which Chicago is being amused:—

TO OPEN UP CHINA.

CHICAGO THE CENTRE OF A SCHEME INVOLVING MILLIONS.

VAST TRADE IS IN SIGHT.

EXISTENT MONOPOLY IN THE FIELD IS TO BE COMBATED.

GREAT LINKS OF RAILWAYS.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CAPITAL TO BUILD 2,300 MILES.

JOHN P. GRANT NOW IN THE CITY.

A great scheme for which nearly \$1,000,000, capital has been subscribed is in formation in Chicago, with the object of rivalling the American Trading Co., and obtaining control of the American trade in China. But beyond this, a stupendous scheme is under way "for developing miles and miles of steam and street railways in China, lighting its chief cities with electricity, dredging its harbours, and engaging in public improvements that mean profits to the syndicate of millions of dollars. Two Englishmen are directing the formation of the syndicate from opposite sides of the globe. One of them is now in Chicago concluding the deal and the other is in China, where a

personal acquaintance with Li Hung-chang and the members of the Tsung-li Yamén will be the basis, it is expected, of the power of the corporation. The latter is Louis Spitzel who since the World's Fair has resided at Shanghai. He is the head of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., which prints on its letterhead that it is capitalised for £20,000,000, or \$100,000,000, and which has headquarters in London and Shanghai.

The Englishman who is working the oracle in Chicago is a railroad promoter and a man of vast commercial interests in his own country, Mr. John P. Grant, a son of the late Sir John Macpherson Grant of Elgin. His own influence and that of his brother, Sir George Macpherson Grant, with the British Government will enable him to use to the best advantage the American capital that he is inviting. With the assistance of H.E. Li Hung-chang, the new syndicate will break the monopoly of the American Trading Company, and drive them out of business (!). Meantime the greatest secrecy is being observed, for fear of the powerful influences of the American Trading Company.

The province of the new Company "will be to supply the Chinese with everything needed in the way of manufactures, from locomotives to cheese-cloths, as fast as the market develops. The object for which the English-American-Chinese Railway Construction Company was formed is one of the most stupendous railway projects ever entertained by any country. Its completion will mean 2,300 miles of railway in operation in the Flowery Kingdom, equipped with the most improved appliances and rolling stock and most of the equipment furnished by American manufacturers.

"The Chinese Construction Company (practically Louis Spitzel & Co.) is capitalised at £20,000,000 or \$100,000,000, which is guaranteed by the Chinese Government. As a starter for the Hankow-Canton-Soochow lines, the Tsungli Yamén has authorised the Chinese Director of Railways, Sheng Taotati (*sic*), to borrow Tls. 20,000,000. The Northern Superintendency is to furnish Tls. 3,000,000 of this sum and the Southern Superintendency 7,000,000. The Chinese tael is equal to \$1.40 (*sic*).

"The American corporation will work in conjunction with the English corporation. In the equipment of the railroad systems which are projected it is said the American concern will furnish the equipment and the English corporation will build the road. This will be done in accordance with the expressed wish of Li Hung-chang, who was converted to American methods of handling and building rolling stock during his trip across this continent."

Then the *Tribune* gives a sketch of the business life of Mr. Spitzel, who is, we learn, Li Hung-chang's controlling genius; but we should hardly have thought, considering the result, that Mr. Spitzel was anxious to have it

known that "when the war broke out with Japan, he acted as chief purveyor of guns and ammunition to China. . . It was Spitzel who negotiated the Castle loan of 130,000,000 taels last year which the British ministry stopped."

—And yet they tell us that Great Britain has lost all influence in China.

It will be remembered that tenders were invited for the supply of eight locomotives for the Peking-Tientsin lines, and that the agents of Baldwins sent in the lowest tender, which was accepted. The Chicago folk are now blandly told that this was the result of the combined influence of Spitzel and Li Hung-chang's visit to the Baldwin works. The order was given, we learn, immediately after Li's return to China, "and in spite of the influence of Li's English Superintendent, Kinder." It is added that there has been a serious fight between Li Hung-chang and Chang Chih-tung, because the latter wants all the material to come from his Hanyang Ironworks, and Li is determined that it shall come from the States.

This is followed by a brief sketch of Mr. Grant:—

"He is in appearance a typical Scotchman, with grayish, close-cut side-whiskers and a shrewd glance, with considerable of humour in it. His dress and gait are those of a Britisher. He is about 45 years old. Mrs. Grant is also at the Virginia, and, it is said, will accompany her husband to China.

"Mr. Grant was averse to talking of his plans yesterday. The company was to be a great rival of the American Trading Company, he said, but the plans would not be completed until next week. 'Any publication of the facts thus early in the day will seriously cripple us,' he said, 'and if anything is printed about it I shall certainly deny it.'"

From another article in the *Chicago Tribune* we learn—and this will be good news for the Chamber of Commerce and the shipping community, while we trust it will not seriously affect the shares of the Cargoboard Companies—that "a \$1,500,000 contract for deepening the harbour of Shanghai is the first plum which, it is said, the English-American-Chinese Railway Construction Company is figuring on getting from the Chinese Government through the good offices of Louis Spitzel, the promoter of the company.

"Besides the deepening of the harbour to admit the largest craft of the world, the Chinese city is to be furnished with the most complete street railway lines that it is possible to build, and an electric lighting system will be introduced at the same time. The contract for dredging is sure to go to an American firm, it was said yesterday afternoon, and several New York and Chicago firms are ready to bid for the entire job whenever the company is ready to receive the bids. The cost, it is thought, will be comparatively small, compared with the profits. The plan for dredging Shanghai harbour is in-

considerable compared with some of the other plans in contemplation."

The contract for deepening our harbour has not yet, we are told, been actually let, and "it will cost the firm that undertakes it at least \$80,000 to get the dredging machinery on the ground and do the work, but, of course, the profits will be large." Meanwhile Mr. Grant is being overwhelmed with offers from contractors, merchants, and manufacturers, anxious to annex some of the "plums" that he and Mr. Spitzel are dangling before their eyes.

And yet we believe that the *Chicago Tribune*, as was once said of *Punch*, is not a comic paper.

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH OF NOV.)

Herbert Spencer has many readers in China, and they will be interested in the following extract from a leading article in the *Times* of the 14th ult.:—

We heartily congratulate Mr. Herbert Spencer on having at length completed the great work of his life—a system of Synthetic Philosophy. The third volume of "The Principles of Sociology," published to-day, brings the series to a close. It has been a task of no common difficulty which Mr. Herbert Spencer has accomplished. It has been nothing less than an attempt to exhibit in detail the unity of all knowledge, to show how the separate sciences all come under the same general laws, and can be rightly understood only when they are regarded as forming the constituent parts of one harmonious whole. This has carried him necessarily over a very wide range of work. A volume of First Principles, two volumes of Biology, two of Psychology, three of Sociology, and two of Ethics make up the ten volumes planned six-and-thirty years ago, continuously laboured upon since, and now at last finished. Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his preface to the concluding volume, confesses himself surprised at his own audacity in undertaking so vast a work, and still more surprised at having completed it. He has done it under grave difficulties, and with frequent interruptions from chronic ill-health. "But the mind has triumphed over the body. Mr. Herbert Spencer's energy and perseverance, and resolve to finish what he undertook, have enabled him to carry to completion a task which would well have taxed the powers of the strongest; and, often as he has despaired of reaching the end, the end has at length been reached, and he has fulfilled the purpose of his life.

Telegrams that we have lately received from home have brought prominently and somewhat suddenly before us the prospect of the intervention of the United States in the struggle between Spain and Cuba, but we learn from the papers that it has occupied the minds of politicians for some time; and there are even suggestions that a war with the United States would not be entirely distasteful to Spain as a means of getting out of the Cuban impasse. A summary, therefore, of the telegrams appearing in the *Times* on the subject during the week whose papers were brought by the *Sydney* will not be uninteresting. On the 13th ult. Mr. Smalley wired that it was hoped in Washington that the feeling in Madrid was not running too high, and that the Cuban-Americans would not be buoyed up with hopes that Spain was not averse to war. On the 15th the message was:—

The American Minister in Madrid, accords to a despatch to a news agency, has publicly declared that the relations between

Spain and the United States are friendly and that there is no reason to fear a conflict "for the present." This assurance, if genuine, hardly tends to increase confidence in the situation. On the other hand, all rumours of trouble from Washington have ceased.

On the 16th ult. Reuter's correspondent telegraphed from Washington :—

It is stated here on good authority that the Spanish Government has given General Weyler to understand that he must push aggressive operations against the rebels with the utmost vigour. Unless he soon achieves a decisive victory it is believed that he will be recalled. "General Weyler," it is added, "is well aware of the alternative, and it is expected that the present campaign in Pinar del Rio will result in an engagement that will put a new aspect on the situation in Cuba in one way or another. General Weyler has all the troops he can use—200,000 men—and in the present operations commands in person a division of more than 60,000 men, while Maceo, against whom he is now operating, has only about 7,000. Spain having complied with all General Weyler's wishes as to the number of troops he is to dispose of, is now expecting some results. Gen. Lee, the United States Consul-General at Havana has acquainted the Administration here with these facts, and President Cleveland is simply awaiting events and will shape his course according to future developments."

In reference to the feeling in the United States in favour of intervention, the *St. James's Gazette* says :—

We remember our own troubles with the maroons in Jamaica, and do not underrate the task before Spain in hunting lurking bandits out of volcanic mountains covered with jungle. But this is a case in which the rebels hold the field with armies, and Spain with its huge force is content to stand on the defensive. The sort of thing cannot go on; and if the United States say so one day to Spain, there will be no reason to be surprised. America has great interests in Cuba, and it has just obtained from us a full acknowledgment of its overlordship in the New World. Between sentiment and business it is very likely to feel compelled to step in one of these days. Besides, we must allow that it is fairly entitled to have a say in this case. Unless Spain makes haste to act with more effect, the time will certainly come when the United States will speak. The patriotic obstinacy—blind and contumacious if you please, but yet manly—shown by Spain presents a very striking contrast to the good sense of Italy in face of its troubles in Abyssinia.

The good sense of Italy referred to above has been shown in the peace she concluded with King Menelik, England having used her good offices with Italy, and Russia with the Abyssinian monarch. The great joy of the treaty to the Italian people was the return of the prisoners, while Italy could not but be pleased with the terms of King Menelik's statesmanlike and sympathetic letter announcing his signature of the treaty.

In the *Times* of the 19th ult. is a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg giving a very clear sketch of Russia's position in reference to the closing of the Dardanelles :—

Contrary to the opinion lately expressed by some Russian newspapers that one of the chief factors capable of bringing about a *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Russia would be the granting to the latter Power of the right of free egress for her warships from the Black Sea, it is stated in well-informed quarters that the Russian Government still adheres resolutely to the position which it has taken up, on the strength of existing treaties, in the first rank of which is the clause relating to the Black Sea. This clause, so far from being disadvantageous, is a valuable guarantee for the Muscovite Empire, for though it is, indeed, an obstacle to the egress of Russian men-of-war from the Euxine, it constitutes an equivalent obstacle to the entrance of foreign ships into this sea, and consequently an indirect safeguard for Russia's southern coast, as well as for her weak and newly-created Black Sea fleet. Now, the most elementary principles of logic and equity would prevent the right of egress from the Black Sea being granted to Russia while other nations were

still debarred from entering it. On the other hand, however, it has to be borne in mind that in time of peace vessels bound for or from the Far East with Russian soldiers or munitions of war are at perfect liberty to pass the Dardanelles; and in time of war, Russian ironclads would probably have little difficulty in forcing the passage of these straits if the interests of the Empire required that such an extreme course should be resorted to.

In brief, the Russian Government no more desires the abrogation of the clause relating to ingress to and egress from the Black Sea than it does the occurrence of such events as the deposition of the Sultan or the fall and partition of the Ottoman Empire, which would give rise to serious international complications in harmony neither with Russia's aspirations nor with her interests at the present time; and, so far from pursuing a policy calculated to give rise to such eventualities, the Government is determined, on the contrary, to shape its diplomatic action in such a way as to prevent or, at any rate, delay their occurrence. It was on this principle, moreover, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg based the policy which it has pursued ever since the first beginnings of the present crisis in the Near East, and it has not the slightest intention of departing from it.

There is a good deal in the papers about the extremely ugly automatic vehicles which the new law has allowed to be used at home. Most of the vehicles are, to judge by the pictures of them, hideous, resembling very old-fashioned and heavy carriages from which the horses have been abruptly severed. The first display of them, too, was injured by the fact that it was organised as a company boom. There is a general complaint in the Press about the lack of design in the motor-cars. The *Daily News*, for instance, says :—

Our inventors have, of course, all the benefit of the century of progress in general principles and in mechanical appliances. Yet it is astonishing how closely their contrivances resemble the old ones on a merely superficial view. The new omnibus is only less ugly than the "Enterprise Steam Omnibus" which ran between "London and Paddington" in the early part of the century. There is this difference, however, between the old and new conditions. It will not take decades to make the vehicles of Saturday look old-fashioned. They will age by the year, and by the month. The wit of man was never before so keen in mechanical contrivance as it is now. You have only to "give your orders;" the engineer will do the rest. The first conditions seem to be lightness, smoothness of working, freedom from smoke and smell, and, it must be added, shapeliness. Some of the machines of Saturday were like the monsters of the pre-historic age with which they will soon be classed. They have not been made in vain: the museums will want them as soon as they have left the road.

The *Overland Mail*, in commenting again on the Premier's Mansion House (? Guildhall) speech, notices one point that is passed over by most of the papers, that "not one word did he (Lord Salisbury) vouchsafe, whether of an explanatory or reassuring character, with regard to the relative attitude of the two Powers (Russia and England) in the Far East." The *Overland Mail* goes on to say :—

Yet we cannot help thinking that the subject of this reserve is one of even greater gravity than that on which the Premier felt it possible to speak with some complacency. That the ambitions of Russia in the Far East inspire a policy and action which directly menace very vital interests of Great Britain is too obvious to be denied. It may be added that no small part of her policy towards us elsewhere is moulded by her desire to minimise our capacity of resistance to her Asiatic ambitions, which we have every reason for believing are directed to the extension of her supremacy political and commercial over the greater part of China, and the consequent exclusion of our influence and trade from a field which we have for long cultivated and occupied. We confess that, in the absence of any direct

light from Lord Salisbury upon the question whether there is a favourable prospect of reconciling the vigorous policy of Russia in Eastern Asia with the maintenance of our interests in that quarter, we cannot accept without qualification Lord Salisbury's optimistic declaration that there is no permanent, necessary antagonism between the two Powers. To the outsider it appears that the Far Eastern problem does involve a prolonged struggle; but if Lord Salisbury has in prospect assurances from Russia that her designs are compatible with the maintenance of our interests in those quarters it seems strange that he should refrain from any allusion to what would really be a ground of the highest satisfaction.

The same paper writes in deservedly warm terms of the charity shown in Russia towards the victims of the present distress in India. It says :—

It is impossible to refrain from acknowledging the evidences of generous and sympathetic feeling which are being manifested in Russia towards the British nation and the sufferers in the Indian famine. Whether the inspiration has come from the highest quarters or is simply a spontaneous demonstration of goodwill it would be invidious to ask; the movement is sufficiently widespread to offer a proof of pretty general sympathy and of a desire on the part of the Russian people to evince their friendliness in a practical manner.

The *Economist* opens with rather a long note on the money market :—

Uncertainty as to the probable course of affairs in the United States is still the dominating influence in Lombard Street. The reports telegraphed here from the States as to the immediate effect of the election of Mr. McKinley are of the most glowing description. We are told that work has been resumed by hundreds of industrial establishments that had previously been standing idle, and a period of unparalleled industrial activity is confidently predicted. It will be well, however, to accept all these statements and vaticinations with a good deal of reserve. There is no reason to doubt that much work that had been suspended in consequence of the uncertainty that prevailed prior to the election is now being resumed. But while that may restore things to the condition in which they were before the silver agitation became seriously menacing, it does not necessarily imply that the volume of trade is now assuming unprecedented dimensions. And although, as we pointed out last week, the effect of the election will be to greatly facilitate the carrying out of the reforms that are needed to place the currency system of the country on a sound basis, no one can yet say what measures are likely to be proposed or what difficulties may be experienced when seeking to give effect to them. Thus, while confidence in the ability of the Treasury to maintain its reserve has been very greatly strengthened, it is premature to speak of it as having been fully restored. Whether the millions of gold that have been hoarded in the States during the past four months will not be released, and, in part find their way back again here, or whether more gold will have to go from this side in payment of the heavy bill that is being run up for purchases of American produce is, therefore, still a matter of doubt. And this uncertainty tends, of course, to keep up the rates for money here.

The firm tendency of the market has further been strengthened by the sharp advance which has taken place in the Indian exchange. That has advanced to nearly 1s 3½d, and under the combined influence of the reduction by the Indian Council of the amount of their weekly drawings and the dearthness of money in India it may rise still higher. Seeing then that under the Indian Currency Act the Government give rupees in exchange for gold at the ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee, if the exchange should rise appreciably above 1s. 4d. it would be cheaper to ship gold than to buy Council bills and the possibility of such shipments being made has, as we have said, helped to stiffen money rates, the quotation for best three months' bills being now 3½ per cent.

The first leading article in the *Economist* is headed "The New Horizon," which the

writer seems to think is unusually clear. The Venezuela difficulty is apparently settled, by means of the momentous admission on our part, that the United States have a right to interfere, as a principal, in every dispute between a European Power and an American State. In fact, Lord Salisbury is giving up a great deal in the future, a great deal more than Europe generally is agreed to resign, in order to settle a small trouble in the present. Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech shows that he entertains no apprehensions as to the course of foreign affairs; but the *Economist* does not think that much has been really gained with regard to Turkey. "All that can be affirmed is that it is the present intention of the six great Powers to do nothing which may suddenly break the peace, and that as they understand each other a little better than they did, they may be able to succeed in their design. That is a great deal better than a continuance of bickering, but it is not exactly equivalent to full security."

In its next article the *Economist* warns investors against rushing into investment in motor-car companies. From an article on "The Direction of our Foreign Trade" we note that in the past nine months Germany was our largest customer, taking our products and manufactures to the value of £17,000,000, the United States coming second with £16,000,000. France was third with £10,750,000. From a note we learn that the output of the Rand for the first ten months of 1896 was 1,874,244 ounces, against 2,277,635 ounces for the whole of 1895, and 2,024,159 ounces for the whole of 1894.

The *Saturday Review* is concerned to know what the Government is going to do for London in the coming Session. "If London is not to be lost to the moderate party at the next County Council election and to the Unionist party at the next Parliamentary election, London questions must occupy the attention of the Government, and Unionists on the County Council must give more heed to the representatives of the go-ahead wing of their party and less to the old fogies." The two following notes show that the *Saturday* is keeping its eye on China:—

We are still waiting in vain for an announcement of the benefits which our diplomatists have been able to secure for us in connection with the promised opening up of China. The Russian agreement, providing for the carrying of the last stage of the Siberian railway across Chinese territory, is now no longer denied or doubted; and a French firm has secured the right to continue the Annam railway line across the Chinese frontier, *via* Chénann, to Lungchou, and ultimately, no doubt to Pese. This opens up the interior of Kuangsi to French trade, just as the projected Red River line to Laokai will open up Yunnan. But while France and Russia are thus attaining their long-cherished aims, we hear nothing of our getting any concessions on the Mekong or the Salween. We fancy it is the old story: the Chinese make concessions to those whom they fear, while those who talk civilly are sent away with empty promises. Those who know China best have maintained for years that our representatives in Peking simply waste their breath, as the Chinese officials are convinced that we neither can nor will do anything to enforce our remonstrances. And our good friend Li Hung-chang is reported to be again in disgrace.

The rumour that Li Hung-chang is inclining to retire into private life represents a phase that is very likely to occur in the course of the political battles and intrigues that were certain to arise on his return. He is known to have been impressed by the evidences of wealth, industry, and power he witnessed during his tour, and to be keenly conscious of the leeway which China had to make up. Contact, after such experiences, with the ignorant obstructiveness of the Peking Boards might well dishearten a younger man. Chinamen are, however, not commonly impulsive, and it is too soon to suppose that he has made up his mind. No one knows better

that China cannot be reformed by a rush; but he will be supported by the Empress-Dowager in trying to inaugurate certain measures of progress. He is known to be bent, above all, on railways; and is believed to have, in that respect at least, the sympathy of the Emperor. There are evidences, too, that the railway question is being seriously considered. The difficulty will be to lift it out of the region of official peddling and speculation, and place it on a sound financial basis. Li will find very little help, even among his own *entourage*, in achieving that purpose. Sheng, who appears to have been made a sort of director-general, has the reputation of being one of the most unscrupulous as well as one of the ablest of his henchmen. It may be taken as a measure of his reputed wealth that he had to pay 10,000 taels "gate-money" when summoned the other day to Peking. Li himself is said to have to pay 30,000 taels each time that he enjoys the privilege of entering the capital.

The first leading article on the *Saturday* is on the London County Council Scandal, which is referred to in the letter of our London correspondent. In its article on "Bismarck's Revelations and the Reichstag," the *Saturday* points out that the Reichstag is the only place where the Imperial Administration ever encounters effective popular criticism; but all we learn from the article is that the military is exceedingly unpopular with the civilian element in Germany at the present time. There is nothing about the Bismarck revelations in the article as it stands. Goldwin Smith points out that the recent Presidential Election, though decisive enough, was not a "landslide," and mentions that the defeated party are venomously anti-British, so that we have still less reason to mourn their defeat.

We take the following note from the *Spectator* in reference to the trouble between Spain and the United States:—

The *Times'* correspondent at New York is evidently of opinion that the American Government hesitates about Cuba, but that public opinion will force it to take some steps towards either the enfranchisement or the annexation of the Island. The puzzle is that the Constitution does not contemplate dependencies, and Americans do not desire either more negro or more Roman Catholic voters. They got over this difficulty, however, in the case of Utah, which was governed as a Territory for many years, and they may get over it in Cuba also, especially if they can conciliate the pure-blooded Spanish element. Anyhow, President Cleveland is expected to refer to the subject in his annual Message on the 4th of December, and the anxiety in Madrid to read the terms of that reference is very great. The Spaniards are in no mood to endure affront patiently, and there are influential men among them who believe that war with the Union is their best way out of an *impasse*. Note as significant that the Governors of the maritime Southern States are holding consultations about the defences of their ports.

And in the following note there is a very weak defence of the leniency shown to Mrs. Castle:—

An American lady, Mrs. Castle, of Wilmington, was on Friday week convicted of stealing valuable furs, and other articles, including toast-racks, from her hotel. It was shown that her husband, who was originally included in the prosecution, was a man of good character and very large means; but the lady pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate, saying that pardon could only be granted by higher authority, sentenced her to three months' imprisonment. It was shown after the sentence that Mrs. Castle was a true kleptomaniac, that she had been watched by her family in Wilmington, and that when living there her thefts were always treated as purchases and privately paid for. The Home Secretary accordingly ordered her release, and she returned with her husband to America. The evidence seems to have been complete, and the release was just; but there is of course the usual comment that a poor woman would not have been allowed the benefit of such a defence. That is true; but

is it not like saying that a poor woman does not obtain such medical comforts as a rich one? Mrs. Castle's wealth was in itself strong evidence of the absence of deliberate intention to steal, and that evidence must have been wanting in the case of her poorer sister. The difference of their treatment is due to defect of evidence, not to defect in the spirit of justice, which, as far as we have noticed, is in this country far more sensitive to the wrongs of the poor than the wrongs of the rich.

We do not remember seeing any evidence that Mrs. Castle's numerous thefts on the Continent and in London, of which her husband must have been aware, had been treated as purchases and privately paid for.

In its first leading article, on "Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall," the *Spectator*, which is generally staunchly Unionist, makes a shrewd hit at Lord Salisbury: "We cannot entirely help contrasting in the recesses of our mind the magnificent decisiveness which the Premier shows when policy requires him not to act, with the caution and forbearance he displays when the policy requested of him is one of action." The *Spectator* shows that the Venezuela arrangement obliges the Government of the United States hereafter to take the general management of the external politics of Spanish and Portuguese America into its own hands. The dog-story this week shows that humour still exists in Balliol, while the bird-story is almost commonplace.

We are decidedly inclined to agree with *Truth's* comments on the Castle case:—

So Mrs. Castle has, as I anticipated, been let out of prison. The Home Secretary has acted on the doctrine that there are a certain number of ladies, not mad enough to be put in asylums, but afflicted with a malady which impels them to pilfer. "Everybody in America," I see it stated, "feels relief." I should hardly imagine that the American shopkeepers are included in this "every one," for now that it is recognised that these interesting invalids can steal without fear of punishment, the malady under which they suffer will probably assume an epidemic form. I may, at least, express a hope that American ladies thus afflicted will not visit this island, but will confine their raiding to the shops of their own countrymen. This, however, is hardly probable, for with us there is not only one law for the rich and another for the poor, but one law for American ladies and another for English women.

It has been authoritatively stated that Mr. Castle is a man of vast wealth. I have my doubts about this. Wealthy Americans are rather lavish in their expenditure when on a trip in Europe. But Mr. and Mrs. Castle, together with their son, aged about twelve, all pigged together in one room in a hotel, which was a remarkable arrangement—even if they had not been possessors of great wealth. And this room seems to have been further encumbered by the proceeds of Mrs. Castle's larcenies, so that, as stated during the trial, it looked more like a museum than a bedroom. Should this reach the eye of any Californian, he will do me a favour, if he will let me know whether Mr. Castle is as wealthy as we have been asked to believe. In the meantime, I would suggest to that unfortunate husband that he would be wise to separate his son from his mother; for this child must have perceived what were her habits, and it is to be feared that, if left with her, he will catch the remarkable malady with which she is afflicted.

Of the cartoons in *Punch*, Linley Sambourne's of Oom Paul presenting his little bill is good; Tenniel's "Peace Pudding" is fair; and the third is atrocious. There is an excellent little drawing by Phil May, unusually finished.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. (2 (alt) 17

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

The Rattle. December, 1896. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

—and now up come Messrs. Detester, O'Kowtow, and Childlike with their little lot in scarlet and gold,—and introduce us gladly to the Christmas number of the *Rattle*, with its two-page cartoon in red and black; and a very excellent number it is, and if Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., have carried their limitation into the production of this issue, copies will soon be wanted even at 400 per cent premium. Who could resist sending to his friends at home such a compendious digest of Christmas in the Far East as appears in the cartoon? Here is the Christmas tree with almost-too-well-cared-for children round it; the ball-room with four of our gilded youth to every dainty damsel; the Christmas paper-hunt; and Christmas up-country. There is not a Sikh policeman in Shanghai that will not recognise himself in this cartoon, and buy a copy to send to his little home in the Panjaub. There are only two portraits in the number, but they are both excellent; in fact, that labelled "H.M.S. *Spartan*" is so lifelike that one is impatient with it for not being a speaking likeness. The Governor is good, too, but our criticism of him must be short. Who would not desire to postpone as long as possible reaching the Point with so charming a companion? Nothing should induce us to recognise the benighted young man; nor could we allow our own Belinda to dance with Sandy McNab "haudin' his ain on the nicht o' the ba." There is more verse than usual, and it is more better than usual. "Jack's Way," by G. M. H. P., describes a way which we hope Jack will never lose; it is only a pity that he was not given his way a little more in Constantinople. The various imitations under the heading "Who wouldn't help Shanghai?" are all good; perhaps "The Glint" is the best. The "Maxims for Mariners" and "A Song of the Seas" refer to a recent Admiralty case; the poets have taken undoubtedly the right side. There is a capital Scottish ballad winding up a graphic (Christmas number) account of the Caledonian Ball; a very clever set of verses, "Chips that Pass in the Night," that discloses new beauties every time it is read; and a really admirable Christmas ballad that it cannot but do every-one good to read:—

AT A CHRISTMAS DINNER.

(For places where they sing.)

They tell us that exile is bitter,
That our hearts must not dare to be light,
That sackcloth and ashes are fitter
Than mirth for our meeting to-night.
But why in the name of all folly,
Though hope be remote as a star,
Need we sprinkle our tears on the holly,
And make matters worse than they are

Do we think of the future as murky,
Call life a protracted disease,
While we slice up the comrade's turkey,
And toy with his dainty liches?
Our grief must be thicker and blacker
Before they can move us to care,
When we're at one end of a cracker,
And the maid at the other is fair.

Let us rest for an hour from the labours
That prey upon temper and health,
And forget for to-night that our neighbours
Are foes in the struggle for wealth.
Let each of us drink to his fellow
As comrades in one fight at least—
White men in the land of the Yellow,
Pioneers of the West in the East.

Though we "weave and are clothed with
derision,"

Though life isn't skittles and beer,
Though we've bartered our best for a vision,
We may laugh on one night in the year.

If hope be so false and delusive,
Remember regret is as vain;
And drown all reflection intrusive,
In a bumper of creamy champagne.

The prose matter is by no means unworthy of the illustrations and the verse, which is a greater compliment that it seems at first. For ourselves, we could dispense with Suidrog; but every-one will enjoy "The Yule Tide Feast," the Open Letter "To a Bride," and "The Shopping of Iphigenia." In fact, a better number all round the humorous triumvirate has not yet produced.

A Boyar of the Terrible. By Fred. Whishaw. 8vo., 292 pp. Longmans' Colonial Library. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

The sub-title of this excellent romance is, *A Romance of the Court of Ivan the Cruel, First Czar of Russia*. It is a romance of the Stanley Weyman school, with the scene laid in Russia, a country with which Mr. Whishaw is one of the few English authors who have a personal acquaintance. It tells how the fortunes of a Boyar named Alexander Stroganof were bound up with those of Ivaa the Cruel, and incidentally shows that the terrible character which Ivan Vassilievitch (*Anglice* John Williamson) bears in history was only one side of his nature; that he had many noble traits, and that if he was "now wise and and good as a god, and now cruel and wanton as a devil," he was not to be entirely blamed for allowing his worse passions at times to obtain control over him. "Consider," says the Boyar, who tells the story in the first person, "his boyhood, of which I shall presently give a picture—for was not I one of his chosen companions and playmates?—fatherless from the age of three; motherless from the age of eight years; the deliberately neglected victim of those base men—Shuisky and Belsky and their following, the self-appointed Regents of the Empire—left by them, of their fiendish and interested cunning, to indulge his unbridled tempers and passions to the top of his bent, without warning or remonstrance, without advice or saving counsel, or even the bare classification of matters into the right and the wrong: what chance, I say, had this lad of growing up into a merciful and wise and clement prince, such as nature perhaps intended him to be? I say that my dear master did not enjoy such opportunity, in his boyhood, of learning to distinguish vice from virtue, as is enjoyed at his ignorant mother's knee by the lowest serf-boy in the land. Shuisky was to blame, and Shuisky only." Of the relations between the Czar and his Boyar and the lovely Vera Krilof, and the adventures through which the hero and heroine pass before Vera becomes Vera Stroganof, Mr. Whishaw tells with a spirit that carries the reader along from the first page to the last. There is hardly a dull paragraph in the book, nor is there an incredible or impossible adventure, and the only fault that the reader is likely to find with it is that it is too short. There are 12 full-page illustrations by H. G. Massey. On page 164 there is a pedigree of the Russian dynasty, showing the descent of the present Czar, Nicholas II, from Nikita Romanovitch, brother of Anastasia, the beautiful wife of Ivan the Terrible.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO—This has been known for 60 years to be the best, purest, and most fragrant tooth powder. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. **ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL** preserves and beautifies the hair, and is the best brillianine for ladies' and children's hair, as it is not too greasy or too drying. Also sold in a golden colour. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Outports.

AMOY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A PROPOSED CHINESE HOSPITAL.

A good deal of feeling is being aroused amongst the foreign community by the proposal of Dr. Otte to erect a hospital for Chinese on Kulangsu. The Chinese on Kulangsu do not number more than 1,000, and the foreigners object to have any native hospital in their midst, whilst they would view without concern the erection of ten or a hundred on the Amoy side, where there are some 80,000 natives. On the 10th inst. a petition, signed by 49 prominent members of the community, was addressed to the Consular Body, and a reply was received from H.B.M.'s Consul alone, referring to a proposal to establish a hospital for infectious and contagious diseases. The community, it should be pointed out, object to any native hospital in their midst, and they wish to know whether the other foreign Consuls have seen the petition. It may be interesting to place on record the correspondence in the matter.

17th December.

(Correspondence.)

Amoy, 10th December, 1896.

SIR,—We the undersigned residents and property owners on Kulangsu understand that it is the intention of one Dr. Otte to erect a hospital for Chinese on the fore-shore near the late "Hauenstein's Hotel."

We consider the erection of a Chinese hospital on Kulangsu to be a grave danger to public health and also liable to seriously depreciate the value of property in its neighbourhood.

We would point out that there is ample space for any number of Chinese hospitals on the Amoy side, if more than the community at present maintain there are required, and that there is no need whatever to build one on Kulangsu and so import disease amongst us on that island.

Further, we would point out that previous efforts to erect hospitals for infectious diseases on Kulangsu have been relinquished in deference to public protest.

We the undersigned, beg the Consular Body to institute enquiries and to take such steps as they may deem fit for the general good of the Foreign Community in this matter.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

49 signatures of Merchants, Bankers, etc., of all nationalities.

To the Doyen of the
Consular Body, Amoy.

H.B.M.'s Consulate.

Amoy, 14th December, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to me as Senior Consul with regard to the alleged intention of Dr. Otte to establish a hospital for contagious and infectious diseases on the island of Kulangsu.

In reply I beg to inform you that I lost no time in placing myself in communication with Dr. Otte. From his letter to me, which I herewith circulate for your information, you will perceive that there has been a misunderstanding. Dr. Otte has no intention of establishing a hospital for infectious and contagious diseases at Kulangsu.

The hospital for these cases is to be on the Amoy side; all he proposes to have on the Kulangsu side is a few wards for non-infectious, non-contagious diseases which require special care and surveillance.

I venture to trust that Dr. Otte's explanations will completely remove all apprehensions.

Your obedient servant,
(Sig.) CHRIS. GARDNER.

Amoy, 12th December, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your communication of this morning, permit me to state that it is my intention to open a dispensary on the Amoy side at the place called Tehchiukha. In connection with this dispensary there will be a small receiving hospital containing from twenty to thirty beds. Here all the patients will be received. Those requiring surgical treatment and those suffering from diseases which require very careful nursing, will be transferred to the hospital I hope to be able to build on this side. This is necessary on account of the insanitary condition of the Tehchiukha side.

On Kulangsu side I expect to build in accordance with the plans which I send you herewith.

Contagious diseases will, under no circumstances, be admitted to either hospital. Infectious cases will also be carefully excluded especially from the hospital to be built on the Kulangsu side. It seems almost superfluous to make this last statement as no sane man would admit cases which might prove a source of danger to others to even a general hospital.

Respectfully yours,

(Sig.) J. A. OTTE, M.A., M.D.
C. GARDNER, Esq.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

The statistics of medical work in the West Shantung Mission of the American Presbyterian Board for the year ending 30th September, 1896, have just been handed to me and are as follows, the order of the stations being according to seniority.

CHINANFU.

Men's Dispensaries, total calls	11,944
Women's Dispensary " "	4,397
Patients seen in country	492
Hospital, In-patients—men and women	198
Total.....	17,031

WEIHEN.

Men's Hospital and Dispensary, total calls	8,177
Women's Dispensary, total calls ...	3,147
" Hospital, In-patients.....	158
Out calls	115
Total.....	11,597

ICHOUFU.

Men's Dispensary, total calls	11,963
Women's " " "	6,520
Patients seen at home and incountry ..	968
Hospital, In-patients	5
Total.....	19,456

CHININGCHOU.

Men's Dispensary, total calls.....	12,628
Women's " " "	2,416
Hospital In-patients, men and women	935
Total.....	15,979

From the above it will be seen that medical work in Central Shantung is flourishing and growing with a steady increase. It should be said in regard to Ichoufu that the hospital proper was not opened for the treatment of in-patients until within a few months of the compiling of the report, which explains the fewness of hospital patients. Chiningchou still holds the first place in the line of patients kept on the premises. In this respect the medical

work there has been phenomenal, no hospital that I know of in all North-China having had such a run of hospital patients. Chiningchou is the centre of a most populous region and is situated on the Grand Canal, so that work there resembles that in Central China rather than in the north, where the modes of conveyance are so laborious.

30th November.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PROPHETS AT A DISCOUNT.

I am able to announce the interesting fact that Chungking is not without prophets,—of a kind. It seems they have been living in our midst for a long time and that, until recently, we were in total ignorance of their existence. It further appears that the said prophets, like many other prophets in other times and places, have been made to suffer because of the gratuitous proclamation of their visions. Somehow the world has always treated its best friends harshly. Carlyle has told us so and a host of other sages whose testimony may not be questioned. It is not easy to obtain a full and accurate account of our local school; but enough information is forthcoming to show that numerically it was not strong—that the members did not live in huts "made of the branches of trees,"—that if their dress was "simple" it was in no wise distinctive, although it is just possible that for a little time they enjoyed their meals together "in a place consecrated to the discussion of their dreams," and the best method of expounding their meaning to a cynical generation. In any case, these sects—some half-dozen ordinary-looking men—were courageous enough to proclaim the somewhat alarming news that the end of all things for Chungking was to occur on the 23rd of the present moon. Such was the burden of their vision although minor calamities were also foretold. The city was doomed to be engulfed and the site thereof converted into a waste of water. But alas, for the prophets and their prophecies! Our hard-headed district magistrate at once scented evil of some kind in these men, and himself scorned to believe their report. Manifestly he has no sympathy with prophets, for he ordered their arrest, and has since sentenced them to a term of imprisonment during which period of martyrdom they will have leisure to dream other and perhaps more accurate dreams. It is true that their previous visions have not been realised. Five days later than the date fixed by the oracles for its annihilation, it is possible to chronicle the existence of the city and its environs; but it is equally certain that some portion of the population accepted the story of the prophets as possible and not altogether unlikely. One man gave it as his opinion that Chungking was bad enough for anything, and that he, at least, would not be astonished if the prognostication turned out to be true.

WESTERN EDUCATION.

It is decidedly cheering to be told that in certain Anglo-Chinese colleges the number of applicants for admission is now "unprecedented," and that the managers of such institutions are often enough embarrassed because of the lack of accommodation for the students. There is, unfortunately, no particular demand for a knowledge of the English language here. It is true that some eighteen months or so ago a school for teaching the English language to young men did exist under the high patronage of the then Taotai, but while fairly well attended, it proved, in the long run, to be a failure and was disbanded. Perhaps the incompetency of the native teacher had something to do with its collapse. In any

case it has not been re-opened, although there is a rumour that at Chêngtu an effort will be made, with official sanction and under official guidance, to impart Western knowledge in a high school to be shortly opened. One can only wish well to this and every effort calculated to dispel the oppressive ignorance of the masses. But one's own belief is that education on Christian lines is the only method of lifting China up to a higher plane of thought and life.

ITEMS.

The American Consul and his brave mother have arrived after a most prolonged and wearisome passage from Ichang. So far no house has been rented and no wonder, for rents have gone up to prohibitory figures. Perhaps the Japanese Consul has set a precedent which afterwards will find it hard to break through. It is said that one gentleman has offered his property to Consul Smithers for the sum of a thousand taels a year! (The place itself is probably worth Tls. 150!) It would certainly be cheaper to buy than give such a price as that. The weather continues to be very unsteady, and it is a fact that we have had no autumn weather at all. Oh, for a solid month of sunshine! Smokers may be interested to know that an enterprising native has succeeded in making some very decent cigarettes from native-grown tobacco. They are not, of course, pressed or rolled by machinery; but the ge-up is creditable to the maker, and the smoke is not a bad one. Who knows but that ere long "Chungking cigarettes" may become a famous market commodity? The local maker is named Huang, and he happens to be a Roman Catholic.

2nd December.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

His Excellency Lieut.-General Baron Nogi, the new Governor-General, has been a very busy man during the few days which have followed his arrival. Besides the extra labour occasioned by the outbreak of plague, he has the plans for the new living quarters for the Government officials on his hands; the numerous schemes for general improvements throughout the island to be considered, and, perhaps the most difficult of all, the close study and attention required to pick out the good and the bad in the present administration and to devise such changes as will ensure a just and impartial government to all. Having reached a conclusion on many points, he has had assembled with him at the capital for the last few days the head officials of the different districts throughout the island and the Pescadores. The following, which is a synopsis of the closing address delivered before the officials by his Excellency, is important as it announces in a general way the policy by which the island will be governed:—"When the government house of Taiwan was first opened, the island was in a state of disturbance, caused by the opposition which the Japanese received from the native rebels and regiments of Chinese soldiery. Consequently, it was not until last March that the regulations for the civil government of Taiwan were put in force and the foundation of the administration established. Since then more than half-a-year has elapsed, during which period vigorous efforts were made that there should be a generalisation of administration in all the districts acting with the Central Government as adviser on even comparatively minute matters. In the future the local Governors will be given more power in the governing of their respective districts, referring to the Central Government in matters of importance.

"It seems positively necessary that more local officers be established, and that the subordinate officials who are to fill those posts be appointed from the respectable class of natives as far as possible, with the view of improving the understanding between Japanese and Chinese, and insuring more consideration for the wants of the latter.

"The preparatory investigations affecting these changes have been made and the matter will be laid before the coming session of the Imperial Diet which meets this month, with the hope that the result will be favourable, so that it will be possible to introduce the corrected form of administration in Formosa the first of next April.

"We are placed here among a people who differ from us in language, dress, and custom, and it seems specially necessary that for the establishment of law and order, the enforcement of our laws be placed in the hands of police remaining for a long term in the island, who can become familiar with the character and habits of the native population. Occasional riots and petty rebellions, it is likely will occur for several years. From such disturbers the peaceful natives must be protected, and to do so effectually our present force of police must be greatly augmented.

"We extremely regret the unfortunate condition in which some of the natives of the island were thrown during the late disturbances; but now that peace is restored in their districts, it is important that strenuous efforts be made to restore public confidence and assist the natives in regaining their former condition of prosperity.

"The establishment of various industries, the improvement of the means of transportation, innovation in sanitary works, and the introduction of an educational system, are all works of immediate necessity for our welfare in the island. But there is still another and a greater value in them when we consider that the ultimate effect in placing before the natives for their convenience as well as ours these arts of civilisation, will no doubt be to convince them that our intentions are good and that we are sincere in our wish to benefit them. Generally speaking, work on these improvements has already been commenced, and I am in position to state that it will proceed in due course, and the local officers are requested to give all possible assistance in their respective districts to such work.

"The habits and customs handed down by their ancestors are deeply impressed upon the minds of the Chinese inhabitants, and to such an extent that they are generally more highly respected than even the laws of their land. In Formosa we should allow them perfect freedom of action in these matters, so far as they do not interfere with the administration of our laws or encroach upon the liberties of others. Thus the queues, the foot-binding, the dress, should be left to their choice, and as to the use of opium it will be tolerated with certain restrictions, until a period arrives when the entire abolition can be effected."

ITEMS.

Mr. Nao Nabekra, Hongkong Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who is in the city, gave to the foreign community a most enjoyable dinner and entertainment at the new Azuma restaurant last week.

The plague still claims occasional victims. Two of Japan's doctors are here to make closer examination into the disease. But for the last few days no new cases have been reported.

Okura, Tokio's great merchant, has arrived at Taipeh.

JAS. W. DAVIDSON.

Taipeifu, 21st December.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The sad news of the death of Mr. John Rogers Fryer has just come and has cast a gloom over the whole community. Mr. Fryer had been for two years Professor of English in the Nanking University and had greatly endeared himself to all who knew him. When he left here last Spring to assist his father in translation work, he seemed to be in perfect health. The University would gladly have retained his services and have given him a permanent position but he chose to be with his father. He was a diligent student of the Chinese language, and acquired a good knowledge of it. He was an accomplished musician and a pleasant singer. Though retiring and modest in manner, he was brilliant in conversation when he became interested. Among his fellow-teachers he was always considerate of the wishes of others, and ever ready to show his unselfish spirit. His father who is now Professor in the University of California will have the sympathy of a large number of friends in this sore bereavement. Resolutions of condolence have been passed by the members of the M. E. Mission, with which he was connected, by the students and teachers of the University, and by the Nanking Missionary Association.

A PAPER

was read at the meeting of the Nanking Missionary Association last Friday evening on the "Life of Luther Halsey Gulick," by Mrs. A. L. Davis. The paper was a carefully prepared one and brought out the most interesting phases of a remarkable life. Dr. Gulick became well-known in the East on account of his long connection with the American Bible Society and as Pastor of Union Church. He had an eventful life, having been born in Honolulu and having lived in the Caroline Islands, Spain, Italy, and Japan. As many had personally known Dr. Gulick and could add interesting items of his history the good points of the paper were added to.

A COLD WAVE

has been blowing over our city for several days and the thermometer has registered as low as 17°, which is unusual at this time of the year. Notwithstanding the present cold many are making preparations for next summer by securing sites and building bungalows on the Kuling Hill. Christmas preparations however take precedence as the well-filled mail bags daily arriving from Shanghai attest. The usual children's entertainment will be held on the afternoon of Christmas Day and a typical Santa Claus will show himself.

22nd December.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GROWTH.

The foreign community in Wuchang is growing. Our numbers have been increased by the arrival of Dr. Davenport and his family, late of Chungking, who have just returned from Australia. Dr. Davenport is in charge of the medical work of the London Missionary Society in this city, and will open the hospital which has been for nearly a whole year waiting for a doctor. The American Episcopal Mission here has been strengthened by the arrival of the Rev. L. F. Roots. On the south side of the hill there are also new arrivals, two gentlemen having been invited here by the Viceroy to build railways, translate into Chinese books on military matters, and instruct the students of the

NEW MILITARY COLLEGE.

The College is now about an accomplished fact. An examination of candidates was held last week: many thousands had entered

their names for this examination but a proclamation of the Viceroy's stating that students would have to dress in short coats with tight sleeves and would have to drill and carry rifles greatly diminished the work of the examiners. For the purposes of teaching extensive orders for things military are being sent to Europe, which are to include every known military appliance except carrier pigeons and a captive balloon!

GENERAL ITEMS.

Ts'ai Taotai has just returned from Peking. We all congratulate him on his appointment to the important post of Custos of Taotai at Hankow.

The banks of the two rivers are becoming filled with refugees from the flooded districts of Tientsin and Hanchuan. For two years in succession their harvests have been destroyed by flood and the suffering is bound to be severe. Happily rice is more plentiful than it was last year.

16th December.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER

continues mild for the season, but has been fine throughout the week, and outdoor sports and amusements have been thoroughly enjoyed. To-day, however, is warm and foggy.

On Thursday night in St. George's Hall the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society came off and on the whole was very successful, most of the items evoking hearty applause or determined encores. Mrs. Vailings and Miss Coxon, as usual, were warmly recalled.

Last night at the City Hall the Institute of Engineers gave a very successful Ball, which was well attended. The staircase and the ante-room were tastefully decorated, but St. George's Hall was left free of encumbrances, and looked none the worse for being unadorned. I think that the Ball Committee might take a wrinkle from the Engineers in this respect; too much money is often wasted in so-called decorations, consisting of flowers that are faded and flags that are filthy.

A goodly number of subscriptions have been set down on the lists for St. George's Ball, which is now practically assured. A meeting of the subscribers will be held on Monday next, and the Governor will preside.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of Council held on the 14th inst., after sundry papers had been laid on the table and the report of the Finance Committee adopted, the Colonial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Whitehead, said that up to November the amount spent on the Taipingshan Improvement Works was \$19,624 47, and a balance of about \$80,000 would have to be spent before the lots could be put up to auction. The member for the Chamber having asked whether, in view of the opium farm expiring in the spring of 1898, the Government would appoint a Commission to investigate and report on the opium revenue generally and upon the advisability of substituting bonded warehouses for the present system of a monopoly, the Colonial Secretary replied that the suggestion would receive the consideration of the Government. Mr. Whitehead then gave notice of his intention to propose a resolution to the effect that the special Gap Rock Light dues should cease to be levied. Two Bills having been read a second time the Military Contribution Bill came on for third reading, when Mr. Whitehead moved that it be read a third time that day six months. Mr. Chater seconded, and on a division the Bill was passed by the official majority, the unofficial members all voting together. The Council

then went into committee on the Appropriation Bill. After the various items had been read, Mr. Whitehead renewed his request of last year for the publication of the papers in connection with the reconstruction of the Sanitary Board, and was going to repeat the amendment he then moved when the Governor said the whole of the correspondence was in the hands of the printers. The hon. member then withdrew his opposition and the Bill was read a third time.

DEATH OF THE ITALIAN CONSUL.

A very old resident in this Colony in the person of Mr. Dominic Musso, Consul for Italy, passed away on the 16th instant. Mr. Musso, who was sixty-four years of age, had for some time been suffering from abscess on the liver, was a patient at the Peak Hospital, and at one time got so much better that hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was, however, a good deal enfeebled and could not rally for long. Mr. Musso was formerly a partner in the firm of Howard and Moss, but started business on his own account some years ago, resuming his Italian name. Mr. Musso, who was a native of Palermo, leaves a widow and several sons, one of whom is Vice-Consul for Italy.

DEATH OF A SCENIC ARTIST.

Another landmark has also gone during the week. On the 18th inst. Mr. M. A. Baptista, the well-known scenic artist, died at his residence, Caine Road, at the age of seventy. Mr. Baptista during the last twenty-five or thirty years painted the scenes for the Theatre Royal, and his artistic efforts were not infrequently rewarded by a call before the curtain. I am not sure, but I believe Mr. Baptista was for some time a pupil of Chinnery's, when that well-known artist resided at Macao.

THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNOR.

A meeting of the Chinese interested in the Tung Wa Hospital was held on Sunday last to consider the question of appointing a Chinese trained in Western medical science to reside in the Hospital. There were about forty present, all of whom were directors or former directors of the institution, but no representatives of the *hai fong* attended. This fact was commented upon by the speakers, all of whom were in more or less in favour of the Governor's proposal, several expressing the opinion that it would be advantageous. Ultimately it was decided to hold another meeting before taking action and meantime to take steps to ascertain the views of the *hai fong* or people.

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING CO.

At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this company held on the 14th inst. the special resolutions for first reducing the capital to \$50,000, and then raising it to \$125,000, by the issue of 75,000 new shares of \$1 each, were passed unanimously, the Chairman explaining that 50,000 would be offered to the shareholders and that the management guarantees that the remaining 25,000 shares would be taken up.

A POLICE BOAT RUN DOWN BY A LAUNCH.

An unusual and fatal accident occurred in the harbour early on the morning of the 17th inst. About 3.45 a.m. the Chinese steam-launch *Lun Fat* which runs between Victoria and Aberdeen and Stanley had just come in from the latter places, and was steaming abreast of Centre Street when she overtook and ran into the police pinace No. 4 and sunk her. One *likong* was drowned, and others would have probably lost their lives, but for the activity of a European constable on shore, who witnessed the collision and promptly put off in a boat and took them out of the water. The crew of the launch were arrested for

reckless navigation and are now under remand.

ARMED ROBBERY NEAR MACAO.

Information has just been received of a daring robbery at a village called Nam-ka, near Macao. About forty armed desperadoes proceeded thither and plundered three houses after tying up the inmates. They carried off about \$2,000 worth of booty, but fortunately they did not all get off, for the owners managed in spite of their bonds to give an alarm and eight of the robbers were arrested before they could make off. The rest of the gang then made for Hongkong, but the colonial police have been put on their scent, and may make an important capture.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PAKHOI.

A fire broke out at Pakhoi on the night of the 6th instant among a range of huts built on piles along the shore. The structures, which were of old wood and pretty dry, blazed away rapidly and about thirty of them were destroyed. It being high water at the time many of the unfortunate occupants of these domiciles were unable to reach the land, and twelve women and children perished in the flames or were drowned in the water.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Reports of the progress of affairs in the Philippines vary, but it is pretty certain that the Spaniards have lost all hold over the provinces. The Spanish Consul has received a telegram from Manila recounting particulars of two small engagements in which the Spanish troops claim to have been victorious, and in one case to have captured a stronghold of the rebels with a loss to the latter of 47 men, while the victors had only two wounded. But the fact remains that the Spaniards are practically shut up in Manila. The well-known Dr. Rizal is reported to have been shot at Manila for alleged complicity in the rebellion.

Hongkong, 19th December.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOTORING.

In spite of drizzle, mist, and mud, half London seemed to have flocked to the western end of the Victoria Embankment on Saturday to witness the start of the motor-car parade to Brighton; and along the Brighton road hundreds of bicycles ploughed through the mud, which plastered the riders of mudguardless machines from head to foot till their own families could hardly have recognised them. The thirty odd motor-cars and motor-cycles which turned up at the starting point were only fairly representative of the various types which are at present on the market, for unfortunately the Autocar Club by which the parade was organised is too closely identified with a syndicate of company promoters to receive the sympathy and support of the leading private owners of mechanically propelled carriages; and Mr. Harry J. Lawson, the Chairman of the Club, is himself a company promoter whose ventures in the past have been remarkably unfortunate for the shareholders. However, in spite of a good many breakdowns the era of the autocar was very successfully inaugurated on Saturday, the day on which the Locomotives on Roads Act came into force. The electric cars undoubtedly created the most favourable impression. They glided along without any of the uncomfortable vibration and without the occasional puffs of oily odour which marked the petroleum motor cars. But unfortunately the electric cars seem at present to be far more liable to breakdowns than the others. However, now that the absurd legal obstacles have been removed, there is good reason to hope that England will catch up her Continental

rivals in the motor-car industry, and that reliable carriages will be produced at a cost which will bring them within the reach of hundreds of us who cannot afford to keep horses.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

has been holding its annual congress at Rochdale this year. That this sometime Radical stronghold, the birthplace of John Bright and the constituency of Richard Cobden, should be chosen as the *locale* of the greatest Conservative gathering of the year is a curious example of the change which the Home Rule movement has brought about, even though it be conceded that the present Conservative member for Rochdale owes his seat to the Independent Labour candidate who split the opposition vote. Lord Salisbury did not attend the Congress this year, but Mr. Balfour was there, and in his speech at the great mass meeting which is always held in connection with the Congress he seized the opportunity to offer a word of much needed warning to the Churchmen who have been demanding

RATE AID FOR VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Diggle, ex-Chairman of the School Board for London, had tried the same day to induce the Congress to pass a resolution virtually in favour of rate aid, but the delegates were too wise to commit themselves as the Bishops have done. And Mr. Balfour, after frankly admitting the failure of the Government to deal with the subject last year, solemnly warned Churchmen that it would be madness in the present condition of public opinion to alienate any large body of those who are favourable to voluntary schools by bringing forward proposals with which they would find it impossible to agree. It is therefore pretty clear that whatever the Government may do for the Church schools they will not allow them to take money from the rates. Apart from the education question very little light was thrown on the Government programme in the coming session; and the probability is that her Majesty's Ministers will be content next year with quite a modest list of measures. Their experiences of last year ought certainly to have convinced them that what the country wanted when it returned them to power was a rest from considerable legislative changes.

In the great

FOREIGN QUESTIONS

which still overhang us there has been but little development during the week. The opening of the Reichstag at Berlin has concentrated interest upon the recent revelations of Prince Bismarck; but beyond intensifying distrust in the German Emperor the disclosures have not had much effect upon this country. Englishmen cannot quite see how the secret treaty which Bismarck concluded with Russia can be regarded otherwise than as an act of perfidy towards Austria; and when Bismarck states that the Russo-German secret treaty was directed against England he is so obviously stating what is not true that we can afford to smile. The significance of the whole story lies of course in the fact that the Emperor William dismissed Count Caprivi, whose foreign policy seems to have been conducted upon honest lines, and replaced him by a Bismarckian.

THE KAISER'S POLICY.

On the other hand the Emperor seems particularly anxious just now to assure England of his good will, and last week he commissioned the Earl of Lonsdale to explain for him that when he sent the famous telegram to President Krüger just after the Jameson raid he had no intention of offending this country. In making this explanation, however, Lord Lonsdale let slip another observation which has attracted far greater attention than the Kaiser's apology.

THE JAMESON RAID.

"The facts," Lord Lonsdale said, "were these. President Krüger asked for assistance; His Majesty (the Kaiser) declined it. There was then one of the most preposterous raids"—and so forth. Lord Lonsdale has since explained that this was not part of the statement which the Kaiser authorised him to make; but nevertheless it may fairly be assumed that the noble Earl got his information on the point from the Kaiser. If Krüger really asked assistance from Germany he was guilty of an act of bad faith towards this country which, if it did not justify the Jameson raid, at least palliated it; and the fact would have a very decided bearing on the indemnity which it is understood that Oom Paul is about to demand from the Chartered Company or from the British Government.

TROUBLE IN THE L. C. C.

The Progressive party on the London County Council are in a very tight place. The *Globe* newspaper recently published some startling disclosures with regard to the accounts of the Works Department of the County Council; and an enquiry has entirely borne out the statements of the *Globe*, with the result that some half dozen prominent officials of the Works Department have been or will be dismissed. The Works Department, it may be necessary for me to explain, is a department by means of which a good deal of the building work of the Council is done directly instead of through the medium of contractors. It was instituted mainly at the instance of the labour members of the Council, whose principal object was to ensure that all workmen employed on County Council jobs should receive the full Trade Union rate of wages. At the same time they of course urged that the County Council would save money by doing the work itself instead of accepting tenders from contractors. The Moderates, on the other hand, contended that the Council was not qualified to set up as a builder, and that the establishment would lead to extravagance and perhaps to jobbery. Now the Moderates declare that they are justified. It is proved that there has been a wholesale cooking of accounts—not carried out for the sake of peculation, but in order to make out that the Works Department had been more successful than it really had been. The only defence that the Progressives can offer is that the clerks have been driven to these misdeeds by the unfair attacks which were made upon the Works Department whenever an estimate was exceeded. The Moderates, on their part, contend that these cookings of accounts were so systematic, and of so little personal advantage to those guilty of them, that they must have been inspired by some one in authority; and hint that the guilty ones are to be looked for among the Progressive County Councillors. There is to be a further searching enquiry into the whole matter.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced this morning of Sir Edmund Hornby, sometime Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

20th November.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

Specially translated for the North-China Herald.

4th October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(1) The Court of Sacrificial Worship announces that the 17th instant is the day set apart for worshipping at the temple dedicated to the Emperors of preceding dynasties. The Prince of Cheng is hereby commanded to sacrifice in our stead at the principal altars, while Chang Sui, P'u Shan, P'u Ting, and Pao Ch'ang are commanded to sacrifice in the Minor Courts on either side of the principal altars.

(2) The 19th instant is further reported by the same Court to be the day for worshipping at the temple of the Tutelary God of the Imperial capital; Wên Hsi is hereby ordered to sacrifice there on that day in our stead.

(3) With reference to the case of the licentiate Wang Ching-hsien, who appealed personally to us this day, we hereby command Wang Wên-shao, Viceroy of Chihli, and the Provincial Judge, to personally investigate the matter, and report to us. The Board of Punishments is also ordered to send the above-named complainant under escort to Tientsin to stand his trial there.

5th October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

We have received a memorial from the Censor Chang Chao-lan denouncing the use of illegal and cruel tortures in the provincial *yaméns* and praying that for the sake of the principles of justice and humanity an Imperial edict be issued strictly forbidding such inhuman practices in the future and promising to visit condign punishment on the heads of the guilty officials if they should in future disobey our special mandate in the matter, etc. Now the Imperial dynasty has always sanctioned certain punishments for breakers of the law, but owing to frequent infraction of the statutes in this connection by cruel officials we have often issued edicts prohibiting such conduct. The said Censor, however, persists in stating that in many provincial *yaméns* our commands are still unheeded and illegal and cruel tortures are still used on prisoners. This is not exercising the clemency and kindness which we always try to enjoin our officers to use towards our subjects, and the charge made by the said Censor is a grave one. We hereby call once more upon the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to pay stricter heed to our numerous commands interdicting the use of cruel and illegal tortures in the departmental and district *yaméns*, and to denounce to us for punishment any officer who has been found to have disobeyed our special commands. Let there be no further lukewarmness in this matter.

6th October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

We have received a memorial from the Censor Hua Hui recommending irrigation works in various parts of the Empire in order to benefit the common people and proposing certain methods for the accomplishment of his scheme. The Boards of Revenue and of Works are commanded to deliberate thereon.

No papers of interest.

7th October.

THE WORK OF THE KANSU TROOPS AGAINST THE REBELS.

T'ao Mu, acting Viceroy of the Shen-Kan provinces, and Tung Fu-hsiang, bearing the brevet rank of a President of one of

the Six Boards and Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, jointly report the subjugation of the North Tatum Mahomedan rebels and the capture by assault of ten large fortified rebel villages in that district. North Tatum is a place fortified by nature, added to which it abounds in deep mountain streams which are at times unfordable. Here, secure in the strength of their fastnesses, the rebels had made North Tatum their headquarters in that part of the province and defied the Imperial troops to take the place. It flanked the Toba rebels' villages forming, as it were, mutual supports to each other. It appears that soon after the subjugation of the Toba rebels by the Hunan army under Wei Kuang-tao, Governor-designate of Shensi, the remnants of those bands fled to North Tatum and joined forces with the rebels there, who were already formidable enough by reason of their numbers and general ferocity. At this place memorialists heard that the Mahomedans declared their intention to fight to the death, and their chiefs frequently sent marauding bands in the plains to massacre and plunder wherever they could. The Kansu Corps under the second memorialist were therefore ordered to clear the rebels from North Tatum and pacify the whole district. After a laborious march over hill and dale, in the midst of keen cutting winds and heavy snowstorms, it being the commencement of spring, our troops succeeded in reaching their destination without any serious mishap. The second memorialist then divided his forces into several brigades, with orders to enter North Tatum through different passes. There were many desperate battles fought amidst snow and ice; but our troops were victorious in every battle and succeeded at last in ousting the rebels from their fastnesses by the 17th of July last. In this way memorialists are able to report that the prefectures of Kanchou and Liangchou are now purged of every rebel band and peace and quiet reign once more in those regions. Appended is a list of deserving officers in this campaign with the request that his Majesty be pleased to grant rewards to the deserving.—*Rescript: Granted. The Boards concerned are to take note therein.*

8th October.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Chi Lan is appointed Assistant Censor of the Imperial Metropolitan Circuit of Peking.

No papers of interest.

9th October.

RENDERING THANKS FOR PROMOTION.

Nieh Chih-kuei, newly appointed Provincial Treasurer of Lower Kiangsu, and acting Treasurer of Chékang, humbly returns thanks for the distinction conferred on him by the grace of his Majesty by the appointment to Soochow as above noted. While holding the seals of the Provincial Judgeship of Chékang memorialist received on the 23rd of September last a notification from Governor Liao of the province announcing that owing to the death of Lung Hsi-ch'ing, Treasurer and colleague of memorialist, he had been selected to act as Treasurer *pro tem.* until such time as his Majesty had appointed a new Treasurer. Accordingly, on the next day memorialist received the seals of his new acting office and now takes the opportunity to return thanks for his substantive appointment to Soochow, and at the same time reports the date of his taking over the seals of his acting appointment. After memorialist shall have finished his duties concerning the opening of Hangchow to foreign commerce he will at once start for Peking in order to return thanks personally to his Majesty for this extra act of graciousness.—*Rescript: Noted.*

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 22nd December, 1896, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. L. Scott (Chairman), E. F. Alford, D. Brand, J. Cooper, J. S. Fearon, W. D. Little, J. H. McMichael, D. M. Moses, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended, and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Police—Arrest of Chang Kuei-ching.—The following letter from the Senior Consul is read and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 19th December, 1896.

SIR.—At the request of H. E. Taotai Lü I have the honour to convey his special thanks to the Municipal Police for their prompt action in assisting at the capture of Chang Kuei-ching. Taotai Lü is of opinion that by this arrest all law-abiding people of Shanghai will feel greatly relieved.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. STUEBEL,

Consul General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

To
JAMES L. SCOTT, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Volunteers—Chief Command.—The following letter from Major B. A. Clarke is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai Volunteers Corps,
Head Quarters,

19th December.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th December. No. 96/930, relative to the appointment of Captain Donald Mackenzie to the Chief Command of the Volunteers, and I now beg to inform you that at a General Meeting of the Members of the S.V.C. held on the 16th December, the following resolution was duly carried: namely "that Captain Mackenzie should be appointed to the command, with such rank as the Council may consider suitable."

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. A. CLARKE,

Major, S.V.C.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Decided to appoint Captain Mackenzie to the chief command of the Volunteers with the rank of Major.

Do.—Drill Instructor, etc..—The following letter to Major-General Black is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 18th December, 1896.

SIR.—For several years past H. E. the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong has been good enough to allow the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the services of an Artillery and an Infantry Sergeant for their annual training season, but it has now been decided to appoint a permanent Infantry Drill Instructor for service with the police and volunteers, who will also be orderly room sergeant, and it is proposed to endeavour to get out from England a pensioned non-commissioned officer to perform these duties.

As this however will take some time to arrange, I have now the honour to request that Your Excellency will, if possible, allow the Council to have the services of a Sergeant in the British Infantry regiment under your

command from the 1st January till the 30th April instead of as hitherto for the training season only.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. SCOTT,
Chairman.

To
Excellency,
Major General WILSON BLACK, C.B.
Commanding H. M. Forces in China and
Hongkong.

St. Xavier School.—The annexed report for the current year is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

St. Francis Xavier's School,
Shanghai, 23rd December, 1896.

DEAR SIR—I beg to submit herewith, to the members of the Municipal Council and the ratepayers, the financial statement regarding the orphans and poor day-pupils of our Settlements who have been attending our school during the scholastic year from 1st December, 1895 to end of November, 1896. It is as follows:—

EXPENSES.

By 36 orphans at \$12 per month.....	\$5,184
„ 110 poor day pupils at \$2 per month (10 months)	2,200
	\$7,384

INCOME.

To the Municipal Council Tls. 1,500	\$2,000
„ St. Vincent de Paul's Society	300
„ Private donations and Orphans	460
„ Balance	4,624

\$7,384

The deficit for the year is therefore \$4,624.

While we sincerely thank our benefactors for their generous support and kindness to the orphans and poor day pupils of our settlement attending this school, we feel confident that their generosity will urge them to continue to protect those poor destitute children an act of charity which will draw upon them and their families the blessings of Almighty God.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your devoted servant,

BRO. EMILIAN.

To the Secretary of the
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

Police.—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 26th day of December, 1896:—

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	18
Burglary	1
Cutting and Wounding	2
Embezzlement	1
Furious riding or driving	1
Larceny from persons	2
„ „ dwellings, etc.	21
Miscellaneous cases	267
'Ricsha Licenses suspended.....	459
„ „ confiscated	8
Wheelbarrow „ suspended	17
Handcart „ „	1
Beggars, hawkers and ragpickers	325

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police

Chinese dead bodies found in streets... 4

Stray dogs captured

59

DONALD MACKENZIE,
Captain Superintendent.

Native Dairies—Weekly Report:—

The Native Dairies, containing 593 head of cattle, have all been visited during the past week. Only one other outbreak of disease has taken place, viz., in the dairy belonging to Chai Hung-ke, Carter Road, who has since closed.

JOHN CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

THE PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Club. Mr. W. D. Little presided, and there were present, Messrs. J. H. McMichael, (Director), C. J. Dudgeon, (Secretary), W. H. Drummond, C. Thorne, A. Cushny, jun., and C. Buchanan, representing in all 552 shares.

The Chairman said—I have to apologise for the absence of our Chairman, Mr. Drummond. This meeting, as you are aware, is mainly of a formal character. The season has been extended to 31st inst., therefore we cannot now come before you with accounts. The accounts are not expected until February, thus a resolution postponing this meeting to the 15th of March, next is to be put before you. When last I had the pleasure of addressing you, the prospects of the company were exceedingly favourable. We had a large crop, which we anticipated realising at good prices. Well, gentleman, the canes are there, the prices are there, but owing to troubles in the working of the factory, the sugar is not there, at least not in the quantity we expected, and that is the whole trouble. It was not until August that the Directors had any reason to doubt the Manager's assurances, as to the getting off of the crop in the time named; the answers returned to the representations then made were apparently satisfactory, but as time advanced suspicions of the Manager's statements began to re-assert themselves; the consequence was an enquiry, which produced what have turned out to be exaggerated reports of the condition of affairs, and these reports being communicated by wire, have resulted in a heavy fall in value of our shares. That the trouble has been serious, I do not deny, but I trust that we have tided over it successfully. You have in your hands the report of our Secretary, showing the cause of our troubles, the effect on our position and the means we have taken to overcome our difficulties. I may perhaps add a word with regard to the company's new manager, Mr. Boyd. Mr. Boyd has been our assistant manager for some years and has a Demerara experience both in field and factory work. The Directors have every confidence in placing the management of the company in his hands. I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may desire to put. If such deal with matters of estate management, I will, with your permission, ask Mr. Dudgeon to reply.

Mr. C. Thorne said he saw that the loss sustained by the Company was estimated at \$70,000 to \$80,000, "which more than completely wipes out the expected profit of the season," and he asked if the Directors had anticipated having a profit of \$70,000.

The Chairman replied that they had.

Mr. Thorne enquired at what rate the over-draft of \$20,000 from the bank had been arranged.

Mr. Dudgeon said on the ordinary terms of bank interest.

The Chairman then proposed:—

That this meeting be adjourned until Monday, the 15th of March, 1897.

Mr. Cushny seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Thorne said he thought they should express their feelings towards their Secretary for the prompt and very capable manner in which he appeared to have carried through the business. They were led to hope that their loss would not be as great as anticipated, and the result might be eventually rather favourable. He therefore proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dudgeon for the manner in which he had managed the business.

Mr. Cushny seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. Dudgeon said he was exceedingly obliged to Mr. Thorne for the kind way in which he had spoken, but, seeing the interest he (Mr. Dudgeon) held and represented in connection with it, he could not have done less than he had, to at once proceed to the scene and try to straighten out matters for the benefit of all concerned. He hoped and thought he had arranged matters in a more or less satisfactory way, and he hoped that future meetings of the company would have more reason to give him a vote of thanks than the present.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE SHANGHAI ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING, AND DOCK CO., LD.

The first general meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co. Mr. Douglas Jones (Chairman) presided, and there were present, Count Butler, Messrs. O. Meuser, and O. Middleton (Directors), R. J. Macgowan (Secretary), J. Blechynden, Kuang Chu-ming, C. Overbeck, J. M. Young, Gipperich, H. Hiller, J. Reynolds, J. Valentine, and W. A. C. Platt (Legal Adviser), representing in all 701 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—As stated in the advertisement you have just heard the Secretary read, this meeting is more or less a purely formal one, and is held to comply with the Ordinances under which the company was registered. I am glad, however, that it affords me an opportunity of giving you a general sketch of the position of your company. Land:—We have acquired land on the Pootung side, of some 117 more odd, with a river frontage of 2,000 feet. It is immediately adjoining the wharf known as Messrs. Meyer, Lemke & Co.'s, and to the east of it. We have acquired this piece of land, and at a price which is very considerably under its present market value. The machinery required for pile-driving, bunding, etc., has been made at our own engine works, and we are now only awaiting the permission of the harbour authorities, which, no doubt will shortly come, in order to proceed with our dock and machinery works with all possible despatch, and I may add that all the timber that we require has been contracted for on very reasonable terms. Calls:—The Tls. 50 per share so far called up has all been duly paid. Our next call, the fourth instalment so called, is for the 1st of February, but your Directors bearing in mind the Chinese New-Year holidays, and the yearly settlement prevailing at the time, have thought it well to extend the date of payment of the call until the 1st of March next. Your Directors have, under the authority given them by the Articles of Association, appointed Mr. Rufus Eastlack and Mr. Wilmer Harris as the first Auditors of the company, and I may state that it will rest with the shareholders at our next meeting in June to appoint Directors and also Auditors for the ensuing year. At our next meeting we shall lay before you the accounts to the 30th of April, and I then hope to be in a position to report satisfactory progress having been made, and to give you detailed information of the company's working. I do not know that anything more can be usefully said at this meeting, but I shall be happy to answer any questions that any gentleman may have to ask. (After a pause.) As there appear to be no questions I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. That concludes the business of the meeting.

Amusements.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The Philharmonic Society gave their first Concert of the season, and the twenty-fifth of the series, at the Astor Hall on Thursday evening, the 23rd instant. It was a bitterly cold night, when a comfortable fireside at home is additionally attractive, and therefore the large audience assembled, completely filling the commodious hall, proved how firm a hold on the public the Philharmonic Society has secured.

According to the programme there were four numbers for the orchestra, three of which were played but one had to give way to a substitution that will be noticed later on. The opening piece was Weber's time-honoured and ever welcome overture to "Der Freischutz," never before essayed by the members, which was given with commendable precision, and showed the careful study that had been devoted to it under the skilful direction of Commander Vela, the conductor. The second orchestra number was Haydn's Fifth Symphony, first performed by the Society some five years ago, the many difficulties of which had been generally mastered, though in some parts it taxed severely the resources of the orchestra. The two first movements were given as the conclusion of the first part of the programme, the remainder being given as the opening of the second part, and of these the *finale* was most successful. The final orchestral piece, the "Danse Macabre" of Saint Saens, with which the programme closed, was played for the first time in Shanghai, and was most creditable to the members and conductor, as it bristles with difficulties which can only be overcome by skill and patience, that had clearly been devoted to it. It was a matter of regret to notice the absence from the orchestra of several well-known members who for years have been able supporters of the Society, and it is to be hoped that their absence is merely temporary, but it was observed with pleasure that the orchestra is now reinforced by the return of the two clever young ladies whose valuable assistance has always been gratefully recognised by the public. On this occasion also the Society was fortunate in obtaining the assistance of M. Merck, the professional cellist now visiting Shanghai, who not only took part in the orchestral pieces but played a couple of solos in the second part of the programme.

Indeed the programme was rich in instrumental gems, for No. 3 was set down for a violin solo by Miss Macleod, who played De Beriot's "Second Fantaisie Ballet." Shanghai residents who love good music have watched with much interest this young lady's marvellous progress with the difficult instrument she plays and are justly proud of her, as it is really wonderful that she has attained such a pitch of excellence in so short a period. The opening of De Beriot's exacting composition showed a little uncertainty, which was due, it is understood, to the extreme cold on the stage that at first hampered the fair performer, but this was of very brief existence, for warming up to the difficult execution of the piece, Miss Macleod rendered it in a style that thrilled the audience and satisfactorily displayed her own undoubted musical genius. Tone and execution were excellent and throughout nearly faultless, and the performance was rendered more astonishing by the fact that it was played from memory. Miss Macleod possesses an exceptionally good instrument, and what is to the advantage of her audience knows thoroughly well how to display its excellences. It is needless to say that the piece was rapturously applauded at its conclusion, and though the physical exertion of rendering it must have been trying, the

young lady was kind enough to appear again and give as an *encore* piece the "Sérénade" by Pierné, recently given in public by both M. Oride Musin and M. Merck. How daintily, sympathetically, and skilfully, and with tender expression, it was played can scarcely be adequately described, while the audience were completely enchanted with it.

That a professional artist like M. Merck should express a wish to take part in the Society's Concert shows his extreme good will, and the opening performance on Thursday last will be long remembered for the great treat his solos afforded to the audience. No. 7 on the programme, which included two pieces for the full orchestra, was cut out so as to give M. Merck his opportunity, as otherwise the programme would have been too long. The first piece the artist gave was an *Andante* by Bach, accompanied by a quartette of strings, and was charmingly executed, M. Merck as usual proving himself a thorough master of a difficult instrument, while his wonderful skill was a revelation to those amongst the audience who had not an opportunity of previously hearing him, and a gratification to all. That he was so correctly accompanied by four members of the Society was also notable, as it had only been possible to have one rehearsal of the piece. As a second solo M. Merck gave the *Chanson Napolitaine* played by him at his second concert on the 17th instant, and the applause at the conclusion was so enthusiastic that the artist gave as an *encore* piece Godard's delightful *Berceuse*, and with this lovely piece the audience had perforce to be contented, though they would gladly have received more.

Thursday's concert introduced to the Shanghai public a new vocalist in Mrs. Fried, who made a distinctly good impression by her rendering of Mascheroni's *For All Eternity*, No. 2 in the programme, her voice being pleasing, powerful, and true, and her clear enunciation an example to amateur vocalists. The song was vociferously applauded, and as an *encore* Mrs. Fried gave a song by Suppé, again with great success. Mrs. Fried is decidedly an acquisition to the concert platform. No. 2 in the second part of the programme was accorded to Mrs. T. Brown, whose finished singing of Frances Alltison's *A Song of Thanks-giving* was highly appreciated, it being given with great taste and correctness. Mrs. Brown's fine and highly trained singing is always listened to with pleasure, so that it is no wonder that the audience loudly demanded an *encore*. This was kindly complied with by Mrs. Brown who gave *Titanis's Flower* by Lisa Lehmann, a charming composition little known in Shanghai. There was only one more vocal number in the programme, Massenet's "Chant Provençal" from *Mireille*, but owing to nervousness caused by a first appearance, the vocalist, M. Débeauchamp, scarcely did himself justice, nor gave his good voice a proper chance.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed. (14)

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

CHRISTMAS-DAY EXTRA HUNT.

The Grand Stand enclosure was seen at its best on this occasion, being crowded with those intending to take part in the Hunt, and it certainly surpassed all previous meets of this popular Club, the scarlet of those who have previously won their laurels blending harmoniously with the more quiet colours of those who have not been so fortunate. The course was selected by the Master of the S.P.H.C. and the run must be considered a good one. The start was from the back of Villa D'Arbois over a small grip which, however, proved big enough to cause inconvenience to some of the competitors. From this point the course led over the Little Round, Light Horse creek, Doria's jump, Tidal Creek Island, Tunsin line, and platform jump, after which a check was given, paper ultimately being found over Vincent Smith's bridge. The fox then turned right towards Fahwah village and Burkill's dry cuts, then sharp right to the wade by the Handicap Bridge through the Unkaza gates down the Jessfield line, where the flags were found. The following was the order of the finish:—

Mr. McInnes	on	<i>Brigand</i>	.....	1
" Renny	"	<i>Clyde</i>	.....	2
" Perrott	"	<i>Tristan</i>	.....	3
" G. Dallas	"	<i>Searchlight</i>	....	4
" Heath	"	<i>A Griffin</i>	.....	5
" Midwood	"	<i>Auctioneer</i>	....	6
" Craven	"	<i>Wharfedale</i>	....	7
" Davies	"	<i>Vaquero</i>	.....	8

MONDAY'S HUNT.

The old run from the Rifle Butts to the Upper Boat House is a favourite one amongst paper hunters, the unpleasant part of the proceeding being getting to the start. Still once there the going and jumping is delightful. This was the verdict on Monday afternoon of those who finished in the following order:—

Mr. Fearon	on	<i>Vaquero</i>	.....	1
" Perrott	"	<i>Tristan</i>	.....	2
" Midwood	"	<i>Highlander</i>	....	3
" H. Sampson	"	<i>Truant</i>	.....	4
" Bell	"	<i>Destroyer</i>	.....	5
" Davies	"	<i>Rosslyn</i>	.....	6
" Bruce	"	<i>Agitator</i>	.....	7
" Ellis	"	<i>Sorcerer</i>	.....	8

This hunt was laid by Messrs. Renny and de Malherbe.

THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The following are the scores handed in for the "sweep" handicap played on Monday last:—

	gross.	handicap.	nett.
J. Maclean*	89	3	86
T. Mitchell	99	2	97
E. W. Sharples	103	4	99
H. T. Butterworth	111	9	102
J. Mann	117	10	107
I. Turner	119	12	107
B. A. Clarke	112	2	110
J. Cooper	121	10	111
H. Larkins	129	15	114

(*Winner)

The "mixed" foursome handicap played yesterday was undoubtedly a success. The following scores, with the exception of the best and next best, show how very near the handicappers managed to get to the abilities of each couple; notwithstanding the difficulty in gauging the skill of the majority of the ladies, who are all to be congratulated on their play in this their first match:—

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mr. & Mrs. Findlay	56*	3	53
Mr. Harding & Miss White	64*	9	55
Capt. & Mrs. Dewar	57†	2	59
Mr. J. L. Scott & Mrs. Caldbeck	67*	7	60
" F. L. Bridges & Miss Sinclair	59†	2	61
" T. Mitchell & Mrs. Ramsay	63*	2	61
" W. Lamond & Mrs. Jackson	66*	5	61
Mr. & Mrs. Wade Gardner	68*	2	66
Mr. B. A. Clarke & Miss Wright	70*	4	66
" Gumpert & Mrs. Bland	70*	4	66
" Pirie & Mrs. Burgoyne	75*	7	68
" Campbell & Mrs. Alford	73*	5	68
" Shadgett & Miss E. Wright	75*	6	69
" Hynd & Miss Ramsay	no score	received.	

* Receive. † Owe.

SHOOTING.

S.V.C., ARTILLERY MONTHLY CUP.

The above Cup was shot for on Friday and Saturday mornings resulting in a win for Gun. Macdonald with a total of 60 points.

Appended are the scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
Gun. Macdonald	4544443-28	4355555-32	60
Lieut. Cameron	4454445-30	4543455-30	60
Corp. Wilson	4433853-27	5544545-32	59
Gun. Swanstrom	4455553-31	2533455-27	58
Corp. Grimes	5354455-31	3344524-25	56
Gun. Culshaw	5344534-28	5353524-27	55
Capt. Rex	4454444-29	4253255-26	55
Serg. Macdonald	4443434-26	4443453-27	53
" Murphy	5244445-28	3423054-21	49
Bomb. Hanisch	4435442-26	4324422-21	47

Correspondence.

WHY THE TSIYUEN ESCAPED.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In a Yokohama paper recently appeared an article on the Japanese war vessel *Sinyen*, formerly the Chinese man-of-war *Tsiyuen*, captured at the fall of Weihaiwei. The newspaper justly wonders how it was that the slow *Tsiyuen* managed to escape from the 22-knot cruiser *Yoshino* at the Asan affair. We are all aware that had the shells from the Chinese vessels exploded, the Peiyang fleet would have given a better account of itself. At Asan a shell from the *Tsiyuen* lodged itself in the *Yoshino*'s engine room; a general stampede immediately took place and for two hours the *Yoshino* lay at the mercy of her adversary. Had the shell exploded and had the commander of the *Tsiyuen* not proved such a coward, he could have sunk the best vessel of the Japanese navy.

This is why the *Yoshino* did not capture the *Tsiyuen* at Asan.

I am, etc.,

ELECTRIC.

Christmas Day.

"If the blood is diseased the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulate through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF A CHINAMAN.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I have very recently learnt that the Municipal Council are proposing to increase the tax again from next year on native premises. May I ask if they are proposing to increase the rate on foreign premises too?

I have also learnt that the Council are proposing to increase the tax on wheelbarrows too. Each barrow is originally licensed 200 cash per month but I hear it will be increased to 400 cash per month. This is also a very cruel act. Just think how poor those barrow coolies are—they only get a few cents for running great distances.

The Chinese merchants have suffered great losses in recent years as business has been so slack and Mexican dollars are so cheap just now—one Mexican is only worth 900 copper cash at present, while years ago it was worth 1,050 cash or perhaps more.

It is very cruel indeed to exact from these Chinese such a big amount of taxes while they don't earn much enough to supply a couple of bowls of rice each day.

Why should we be subjected to such ill-treatment like this? We earn very little and have to pay heavier taxes than foreigners, yet the streets and places where Chinese dwell are not kept so clean like those occupied by foreigners. Complaints have often been made to the Council for the bad condition of roads such as those made with rough cobblestones—those parts where foreign houses stand are metalled and macadamised properly. The Chinese residents on those rough stone streets are subjected to great inconvenience and discomfort. It sometimes happens that when the Municipal dust cart or other heavy description of vehicles passes along the street, vases and other ornaments were shaken down on to the floor—and further, the incessant running of carriages caused so big a noise that the residents living on those stone streets could scarcely sleep well in the night.

Notwithstanding the many complaints being made, the Council never make any attempt to effect a repair!

About one third part of the whole Chinese population in the Settlements are in the employ of foreign firms. Since the Council have repeatedly increased the Municipal taxes, why don't they ask the foreign employers to increase the wages of their Chinese servants too? As far as I could learn, these Chinese employees have received no increase at all, but on the contrary, they have often got reduction in their wages. How can they then afford to pay for such enormous amount of taxes?

Out of the revenue collected from the natives, the Council have derived much benefit—they've established the Public Garden and Public School which are only for the good of foreigners. Natives pay taxes heavier than foreigners, and yet the former are not allowed to be admitted into either of the Public Garden or the Public School.

I may say that the majority of the Chinese residents are temporarily removed here from other ports during the late war. If the Municipal taxes are too heavy they will, I think, soon return to their original ports. I myself will get off from this port if the Council are really going to raise the taxes next year. Many will then follow our examples, and they will probably go to the newly opened ports of Hangchow and Soochow—in fact there will be a great exodus from the Settlements. In this case, the Settlement will lose its glory and prosperity which attend it at present.

I venture to hope, therefore, that the Council will re-consider the matter over again in next meeting and see what they

can do to avoid any further increase in the Municipal taxes which are already so great.

I am, etc.,

A CHINESE RESIDENT,
on behalf of the whole
Chinese community.

25th December.

Report.

"ABDUL THE DAMNED."

"Abdul the damned," this then shall be thy name
Throughout the future, through eternity,
To be a bye-word in men's mouths,—to be
So base, that, when they seek to damn, to
fame,
To endless, black, unutterable shame,
A brutal tyrant's bloody memory,
They shall rank him next only but to thee
In their deep, holy hatred—may its flame
Consume in man all pity. Not in vain
May molten words its withering fire pro-
claim.

Curses cling to thee, thee, for the disdain
Of ages, as her own may memory claim.
And may the glory of thy victims be
Immortal as thine own deep infamy.

E. J. B.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW SCIENCE HALL.

The amounts contributed up to date
toward the erection of the proposed New
Science Hall at St. John's College are as
follows:—

Previously acknowledged.	Tls. 340	\$588
American Merchant ...	50	
H.		\$ 25
Six Collegians		\$ 20
College Christmas Offer- tory		\$ 69.61
	Tls. 390	\$702.61

EXPERIMENTS IN TRANSLATION.

EINSAMKEIT.

(Antiker Form sich nührend.)

Die ihr Felsen und Bäume bewohnt, o
heilsame Nymphen,
Gebet Jeglichem gern, was er im Stillen
begehrt!
Schaffet dem Traurigen Trost, dem Zwei-
felhaften Belehrung,
Und dem Liebenden gönnt, dass ihm
begegne sein Glück!
Denn euch gaben die Götter, was sie den
Menschen versagten,
Jeglichem, der euch vertraut, tröstlich
und hülflich zu sein.

GOETHE.

Translation:

SOLITUDE.

(Imitation of the Antique.)

Ye whose haunts are the woodlands and
rocks, O minst'ring sisters,
Grant ye to each heart aye what it in
secret desires!
Give to the sorrowful, cheer; to the doubt-
bewildered, enlightenment;
Favour the loving that the beloved may
ever be kind!
For the immortals to you have given what
they to man give not,
Children of men in their hour of trial
to comfort and cheer.

CLARCHEN'S SONG.

(From Goethe's Egmont.)

The drums they are beating!
The bugle is sounding!
My love in full armour,
Commands in the van,
Waves gaily his pennon,
And marshals his clan.

How these pulses are bounding,
This heart how it glows!
Oh! had I but doublet
And helmet and hose!

Through the gates with my lover,
Full boldly I'd ride,
And all the world over,
Would march by his side,
Foes break at our volley,
They waver and flee—
Oh! pleasure of pleasures
A soldier to be.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE'S translation.

TRANSLATION INTO CHINESE.

詞軍從文西譯

以央夫爰胡擊
先央子整笳鼓
啓旆從其悲其
行旗征旅鳴鏜

與贈踊我
子我離心
同戰我踊
征衣情躍

與樂強 與曷我出
子莫敵 子云馬諸
從樂是 同其駸東
征兮平處行遠駸門

OHNE HAST.

(By Goethe.)

Without haste,
Without rest,
Like a star,
Be thou fulfilling
Thy God-given behest.

CARLYLE'S translation.

TRANSLATION INTO CHINESE.

箴息不彊自文西

自曷中異其卓力進譬不
強哉西途名彼行德如趨
不訓一同類西近修星不
息辭輟歸特哲仁業辰停

A CAVALIER'S SONG:

Then mounte! then mounte! brave gallants
all,
And donne your helmes amain;
Death's couriers, Fame and Honour call
Us to the field again.

No shrewish teares shall fill our eye
When the sword-hilt is in our hand,
Heart-whole we'll part, and no whit sighe
For the fairest of the land.

Let piping swaine and craven wight
Thus weepe and puling cry:
Our business is like men to fight
And hero-like to die!

MOTHERWELL.

TRANSLATION INTO CHINESE.

詞士壯文西譯

別劍從命同上
淚鞞此輕我馬
不鞞赴重火復
沾執在戎意件上
衣掌機氣兒馬
視名喁豈豐謝
死編喁食向彼
忽壯泣間非越
如士相里所溪
歸籍悲兒希女

KU HUNG-MING.

Wuchang, 12th December.

HONGKONG AND THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The following proclamation was issued
in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary
yesterday:—

William Robinson.
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir William Robinson,
Knight Commander of the Most Dis-
tinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint
George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Colony of Hongkong and its De-
pendencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas peace and amity subsist be-
tween Her Most Gracious Majesty the
Queen and His Most Catholic Majesty the
King of Spain.

And whereas certain of the subjects of
the said King of Spain in a certain part of
His dominions called the Philippine Islands
have revolted against His authority, and
hostilities are in progress between His said
Most Catholic Majesty and the said
revolted subjects.

And whereas Her Majesty the Queen is
desirous that no Naval or Military ex-
pedition should be fitted out within Her
dominions to proceed against His said
Most Catholic Majesty's dominions in the
Philippine Islands or elsewhere.

Now, therefore, I, Sir William Robinson,
Knight Commander of the Most Dis-
tinguished Order of Saint Michael and
Saint George, Governor and Commander-
in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and
its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the
same, do hereby warn and strictly enjoin
all persons within this Colony in no wise to
prepare or fit out, or be engaged or to assist
in preparing or fitting out, or to be employed
in any capacity in any Naval or Military
expedition to proceed against the domi-
nions of His said Most Catholic Majesty
in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere
under pain of the penalties prescribed
against all persons offending against the
Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, and all
other Statutes and Ordinances in such case
made and provided.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Hongkong,
this 22nd day of December, 1896.—*Hong-
kong Daily Press*, 24th December.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's
World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to
cleanse the blood from all impurities from
whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy,
Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases,
Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures
have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at
2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following paragraphs are translated from Manila exchanges:—

In an ambuscade on the night of the 14th of December, the Civil Guard in Paranaque killed five rebels. Among them were the well-known individuals Cosme Reyes and Ludovico Tolentino, who were wanted by the authorities.

A wire from the Commander-General of Central Luzon was received at Manila on the 12th of December, stating that a brush took place between the troops and about 300 rebels near the rivers Crios, Bucayoy, and Bayoyo, where 24 rebels were killed. The troops had 4 wounded. The troops arrived at Orani after fourteen hours' march.

Three natives—Gregorio Jued, Antonio Porlucos and Mateo Gasmin—were executed on the morning of the 15th of December, at Manila, after having been found guilty of robbery and double murder.

For being found guilty of treason and rebellion, Calixto Arco, Procopio Evangelista, Francisco Jimenez, and Pedro Torres were executed on the morning of the 14th of December, in the Bagumbayan.

A rebel spy was caught on the afternoon of the 14th of December in Paranaque. The man, when apprehended, pretended to be drunk to avoid explanations regarding his doings.

Another execution of six prisoners took place on the morning of the 17th of December, in the Bagumbayan. The names of the unfortunates are:—Leon de los Santos, Leon Varlerio, Gaspar de los Santos, Agaton de la Cruz, Maximino Austria, and Vicente Marquez.

Twenty of the prisoners who escaped from the Cavite gaol after the mutiny were executed on the afternoon of the 16th of December, in Cavite. The promoter of the mutiny was one Ladislao Nocon, a clerk in the gaol, who was executed along with the others. Ladislao preserved his presence of mind throughout the process, having signed the sentence of death at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the execution with a firm hand. At 3 o'clock his pulse was beating 70, while his outward appearance was unaltered. At 3.30 he appeared quite serene, but his pulse was beating 85. At 4 he arrived at the execution ground; his aspect was the same, although the beating of his pulse registered 122 to the minute.—*China Mail*.

CALENDARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a hanging tear-off calendar issued by the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Tokio, with a view of Fusi-yama; and a characteristic one issued by the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

From Messrs. Turnbull, Howie & Co., a hanging tear-off calendar, issued by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

From Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., a stern lion's head hanging tear-off calendar, issued by the Lion Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

From Messrs. Siemssen & Co., a handsome date block issued by the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Hamburg.

From Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., excellent Russia leather letter cases, stamped with their trade-mark and that of the Aquarius Company, of which they are the General Managers.

From Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, a neat and very useful desk calendar, and an attractive hanging calendar, issued by the Royal Exchange Assurance, incorporated in A.D. 1720.

From Messrs. T. Weeks & Co., a useful, large, hanging, monthly tear-off calendar.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The December issue of the *Wan Kwch Kung Pao*, which contains, among much other very interesting matter, an article by the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. T. R. Jernigan, on the "Possibilities of a Great Development in China."

The *Chinese Illustrated News* for December, with a number of pictures of Canadian Life and Scenery, including a very quaint old drawing of a battle.

Messrs. Leroy and Papillaud's No. 12 of *En Route*, published at Yokohama in French, English, and Japanese, and illustrated with numerous reproductions of photographs.

The December issue of the *Far East*, the English edition of the *Kokumin-no-Tomo*, with a special article by Count Tolstoi on Militarism.

Handbook and Directory of the Anglican Church in the Far East, 1897. Printed and published at the English Church Mission Press; Seoul. Agents, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps. By the Rev. Walter Weston, late British Chaplain, Kobe, Japan. With maps and 35 illustrations. 8vo., 346 pp. 1896. London: John Murray.

Fourth Annual Report of the Shanghai Meteorological Society, for the year 1895. Essay on the Variations of the Atmospheric Pressure over Siberia and Eastern Asia. By the Rev. S. Chevalier, s.j., Director of the Siciwei Observatory. With numerous maps and diagrams. 8vo., 28 pp. 1896. Siciwei: Printed at the Catholic Mission Press.

Histoire du Royaume de Ou. (Variétés Sinologiques, No. 10.) Par le P. Albert Tsehepe, s.j. With maps and 16 illustrations. 8vo. 175 pp. 1896. Shanghai: Librairie de la Mission Catholique.

BRYAN MIGHT EASILY HAVE WON.

The following interesting extract is from the *Washington Post*, a paper which supported McKinley:—

An examination of the figures of last Tuesday's vote results in some very curious and interesting revelations. It will be remembered that the *Post*, from the very first, insisted that Bryan's chances were good, that at any stage of the campaign his election was a possibility, and that McKinley's election, although we regarded it as highly probable, depended after all upon a very narrow and uncertain margin. As unanswerable proof that we were right in this, we now call attention to the following table, showing how a change of little more than 25,000 votes, distributed over nine States, would have elected Bryan, notwithstanding his big majorities elsewhere:

States.	Electoral votes.	Majorities.
California	9	5,000
Delaware	3	2,000
Indiana	15	22,000
Kentucky	13	500
North Dakota	3	5,000
Oregon	4	3,000
South Dakota	4	300
West Virginia	6	12,000
Wyoming	3	200

Total electoral votes. 60.

Total McKinley majorities, 50,000.

Now, suppose there had been these changes from McKinley to Bryan in the different States respectively:

California	2,510
Delaware	1,255
Indiana	11,100
Kentucky	251
North Dakota	2,510
Oregon	1,505
South Dakota	151
West Virginia	6,010
Wyoming	101
Total	25,393

These changes would have given every one of the nine States to Bryan, and, adding their 60 votes to the 167 he got elsewhere, would have made his strength in the electoral college 227—three more than he needed to make him President.

It is a serious reflection that the changing of only 25,393 votes—as a matter of fact the change of 25,062 votes would have accomplished the result—is all that stood between the election of McKinley and the election of Bryan. We commend this reflection to the gentlemen who are throwing up their hats and screaming themselves black in the face with nonsense about land-slides and similar absurdities. Mr. McKinley got tremendous majorities in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, and Illinois, but in the rest of the country he has had a mighty narrow escape from defeat.

Law Reports.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 26th December.

Before T. R. JERNIGAN, Esq.,
Consul-General.

William Scott, an unemployed seaman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Chapoo Road on Christmas night. After being locked up prisoner was very disorderly and broke his cell window.

He was ordered to be imprisoned until a ship could be found for him.

A SHORT TALK ON BEING TIRED.

Are you a working man, or a working woman? I don't mean one who is so by classification, or by having been born on the sinister side of certain lines of social cleavage, but solely because you daily do some sort of real, honest, and useful work? Yes? I shake your hand. I hope you manage to live by it without overdoing, and that (being still hearty and healthy) you sometimes find yourself tired, dog-tired, and hungry as a wolf, with plenty of food for supper. Then hey! for bed and a genuine sleep of eight hours; to jump from bed in the morning, both feet on the floor at once. That's the right kind of "tired" and the heaven-descended brand of rest. It is a blessing in itself, and bears others in its train.

But the variety of fatigue so many people are all the time writing us about is different. Listen to this one, for instance: "In September, 1893," he says, "I was overcome by a feeling of languor. I was easily tired and comparatively slight efforts served to exhaust me completely. Indeed I never seemed rested at all, and was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. Both muscles and mind were inert and relaxed. At the same time my appetite seemed to be tired too. I had no relish for food, and after eating felt uneasiness and distress in the stomach and pain at the chest. My skin was sallow also, and there was a dull aching at my right side, in the region of the liver.

"I was constantly belching up a sour fluid, and my food would sometimes 'repeat' or rise into my mouth. All I could do to rectify this miserable state of things I did, acting upon the suggestion of friends and others; but failed to come across a remedy for my complaint, which meantime obtained a stronger hold upon me.

"On account of my inability to eat and digest food my flesh fell off until I became so thin you might have fancied me as having gone into a decline. And I was so weak I could scarcely get about. I remained in this condition month after month, unfit, of course, for work and virtually a man out of the world's fight.

"The doctor who prescribed for me probably understood my case, but he was not able, apparently, to cure me. And I notice it is in illness as in business; unless one holds his own he is bound to be falling behind, which made me anxious to obtain relief soon, lest I might pass beyond the reach of it. And in answer to the hope finally came the help I used.

"In July last year (1894) I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup in a small pamphlet which was left at our house. It described my symptoms perfectly, and stated the disease to be indigestion, with dulness and inactivity of the liver: the latter condition a result of the former. The weakness and loss of weight it explained, naturally enough, to be the effect of want of proper nourishment. Cure the stomach trouble in such cases, said an article in the pamphlet, and the consequences will vanish of themselves.

"On this I procured a bottle of the Syrup from Messrs. Robinson and Co., chemists, Hunslet Carr, and after taking it for a few days, I found myself much better. My food now ceased to give me pain, and I gained some strength with every meal. No better proof of the power of this medicine could I ask. I continued the use of it; the bad symptoms abated and no longer troubled me, and in a few weeks I felt as vigorous and well as ever I did. I could work as before and experienced that kind of fatigue which promotes rest and is relieved by it. I have since enjoyed good health, and you are welcome to publish this short account of my case. (Signed) Percy Hardaker, 42, Woodhouse Hill Road, Hunslet Carr, Leeds, March 29th, 1895."

Mr Hardaker is agent for the Pearl Assurance Society, and is well and widely known. His own intelligent comments on his complaint renders any words of ours quite needless. In private conversation he said he looked upon that unnatural "tired" feeling as a warning that none should neglect. It means not the effect of work, but of exhaustion through that subtle disease indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup should be taken then, as he would have taken it then had he heard of it. We hope Mr. Hardaker's timely words, based as they are on an instructive experience, will be heeded by all to whom they apply.

(5) 1, 8 & 15ja 182

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Taels 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES. CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nausea*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE,"

'A charming scent'—H.R.H. The Duchess of York. J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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VINOLIA SOAP

IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards and reports as VINOLIA SOAP.

Don't economise at the expense of your complexion.

FOR ITCHING

FOR ITCHING

FOR ITCHING

FOR ITCHING

FOR ITCHING

FOR ITCHING

FOR ITCHING



Don't
use
BOILED
SOAPS
for the
TOILET.

FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

FACE SPOTS

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FACE SPOTS

The Editor "Baby" reports.—"For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once. VINOLIA SOAPS:—All prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES and VINOLIA POWDER (for the Complexion)

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19th June, 1896.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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24th April, 1896.

Gold Medals, Paris 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having
Greatest Durability are Therefore
CHEAPEST.

PENS

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Capital: £ 300,000
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Railways and Tramways, Plant and Rolling Stock, Carriages and Waggon, Wheels, Wheels and Axles combined, Permanent Bridges for Railways, Permanent and portables (démontables) Bridges for Roads, Girders and metallic Frames, Steam Launches and Steamboats, Boilers and Steam Engines, Dredgers.

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Apply to A. RAMASSE, Esq., Shanghai, Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

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22nd May, 1896.



EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR.
WORLD-RENOUNDED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.



"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling off and Turning Grey
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d. and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

"Edwards' HARLENE" Co., 95, High Holborn, London, W.C.

28fe-97 172

1st March, 1896.

**Health for a Shilling,
BY THE USE OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!**

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm, Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seem most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

**The Friend to All.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preserversly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

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**DRAIN
PIPES
MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS**

GLASS-ENAMEL

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MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS

GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES.

Macfarlane's CONDUCTOR PIPES, for Rain-water, Stove, Drain, Soil, and Ventilating purposes. Plain and Ornamental.

Macfarlane's EAVE GUTTERS, for Rain-water, Building Cornices, Boundary Walls, Sheds, Valley Roofs, Water Conduits, &c.

Macfarlane's TERMINALS, FINIALS, CROSSES, BANNERETS, WEATHER-VANES, FLAG-STAFFS, BELFRIES, &c., in every style.

Macfarlane's RAILING, CRESTING, BALCONIES, FRIEZE, ALTAR, SCREEN, GALLERY FRONT, and TOMB RAILS, &c.

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Macfarlane's URINALS AND WATER CLOSETS, in Cast Iron, for Streets, Courts, Schools, Railways, Factories, Public Works, and Institutions.

Ornamental Constructive Iron Work of every Description.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Electric Light Pillars, Brackets and Wire Ways, Numerous Heights and Designs to Suit the Different Requirements.

STABLE FITTINGS—Plain and ornamental—A SPECIALITY.

Illustrated Catalogues, Price Lists and Estimates on Application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co.,

Architectural, Sanitary & General Ironfounders,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

(3) alt —o-a-m— 31de-96 167

21st January, 1896.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 31st December.)

PIECE GOODS.—There is very little to report this week, as the interval has been in a great measure taken up with the holidays usual at this time of the year. Some business is reported to have been done among CHINESE, but direct transactions with importers have been of the smallest, and even of these it is difficult to obtain any definite details. The few sales made public have evidently been made to supply immediate requirements, holders refusing to entertain the offers made for any quantity, while dealers are more prepared to await events than force business.

What little news has been received from the NORTH continues favourable and from the quantities of stocks held there the prospect of a good market when the season opens promises well. The RIVER markets are also healthy and are taking fairly regular supplies, but there does not appear to have been much buying for future requirements in this direction lately.

Advices from MANCHESTER report the market steadier, but in the interval it has no doubt been easier as some purchases have been made under the quotations of a fortnight ago. Cotton is also lower, being now quoted $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the export of *Plain Cottons* during the past fortnight is given as 18,000,000 yards. These figures show a great increase in the exports during a similar period for some time past.

The NEW YORK market is unchanged.

Statistics.—The table of Re-exports to TIENTSIN from this during the last eleven years will be found on the page 1150 hereof, and we trust they will prove of interest. With few exceptions the shipments this season show an increase on former years.

Stocks.—The end of another year being close at hand, the Chamber of Commerce have asked for a return of the stocks in hand on 1st proximo, and we trust the same will be returned to them with as little delay as possible.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Business from first hands has not been extensive, only sales of *Green Pah Zau Deo* and *Blue Dragon* and *Crown* appearing in the book at £1.70 and £1.95. The goods, however, are enquired for, but the prices offered are nearly all under the rates asked by importers. Prices at Auction are more than maintained especially in the commoner qualities.

Light Weights.—There is nothing reported privately while prices at Auction show slight advances.

Heavy Weights.—Sales of about 6,000 pieces appear in the book this week, but in addition to these some more sales have been made on private terms both from stock and for arrival. The sales announced are:—*Red Soldier FC* at £2.30, *Blue Unicorn* and *Auctioneer OO* at £2.40. Auction prices show the market to be fairly steady although here and there some chops show a slight decline.

36-in., 12-lbs.—Only one sale is spoken of viz., *Auctioneer XXX* at £3.30, but we do not think this comprises the week's business as several other sales are spoken of though not confirmed. Prices at Auction are rather firmer.

White Shirtings.—There is still some enquiry, and sales of *Man and Horse* at £1.92½, *Blue Bear* at £2.30, and *Two Boys* at £2.47½ appear in the book, while a few lines have been placed for arrival. Auction prices for 64-reeds are steady, but for 72-reeds they have a tendency to droop.

T-Cloths.—English.—A few sales of 7-lbs. have been made of *Eight Cash* at £1.40 and *Eye* at £1.60, but in 8-lbs. we have heard of no business. Prices at Auction for the lighter weights are higher but those for the heavier qualities are lower.

INDIAN are quieter again and we have heard of no transactions in them.

Drills.—English.—No business is reported in these privately while none were offered at Auction during the week.

IN DUTCH and INDIAN makes we have not heard of anything doing.

Sheetings.—English.—Nothing reported privately, but in INDIAN makes sales of *Blue Eagle* and *Buffalo Head* chops are announced at £2.45. Prices at Auction are irregular but taken all round fairly steady.

American Drills and Sheetings.—A sale of *Large Flag* Sheetings is reported at £2.77½, but this probably is a re-sale, while business is said to have been done among CHINESE in the basis of £3.40 for *P.M.C. Drills* and £3.17½ for *Piedmont Horse Drills*. It is also rumoured that some transactions have taken place among Natives in *Stark* goods, but particulars are not forthcoming. We have not heard of anything having been done by importers either in spot cargo or for arrival.

Jeans.—Nothing doing. Auction prices are higher.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—There has been some enquiry for this, but the only sale we have heard of is a small lot of 32s., *Red 2 Dollar Chop*, at £98.00.

INDIAN.—Although the usual Christmas Holidays have taken place during the week there has been a fair enquiry for these spinnings and sales amounting to 2,458 Bales have been made. The greater portion of those are composed of 20s. (1,493 Bales) which have been bought for the HANKOW and KIUKIANG markets while the remaining part have been taken for the HOSAN and SZECHUEN districts. Prices for 20s. are rather lower but those for 10s. and 16s. are unchanged. The sales announced are:—

No. 10s., 260 bales—*Anglo-Indian*, Male, £59.75, *Jubilee*, Male, £61.00/60 75, *Hope Mill* and *Empress* £61.00, *Connaught* £61.25 *Tea Carrier* £61.50, *Framjee Petit*, Fish, £63.50 and *Currimbhoy*, Ring, £63.75.

No. 16s., 705 bales—*Bombay United* £64.00, *Mazagon* £65.00, *Union Spinning* and *One Mandarin* £65.50, *China Mill*, £67.00, *Framjee Petit* Fish and *Tea Carrier* £60.00.

No. 20s., 1,493 bales—*Wadia* £70.50, *Empress* £70.75, *Imperial*, *Union Spinning* and *Vithaldas Copoldas*, Woman, £70.00, *Jafferalli* and *One Mandarin* £71.25, *Goolambaba* £71.50, *Anglo-Indian*, Ring, £72.25, *Tea Carrier* £72.75, *Jubilee*, Ring, £73.00/72.75. *Howard* and *Bullough* £73.00 and *Anglo-Indian*, Mule, £73.25.

The arrivals during the week have been 2,717 bales per *Rosetta* and 1,550 bales per *Marquis Bacquehem* and the unsold stocks are now estimated at about 18,000 bales.

Fancy Goods.—Although there is some enquiry for *Prints* from stock for delivery after CHINA NEW YEAR it is not so general as it was and only a few lines have been placed for lots of special design. *Black Italians* continue to go lower and lower at Auction but *Velvets* keep fairly steady. Some *Turkey Reds* were disposed of at Auction and while prices are perhaps better than they were they do not yet appear very good.

Woollens.—Beyond the sale of a small quantity of *Stag No. 12 Black Lastings* at £13.25 we have not heard of any private business. At Auction *Camlets* keep on declining although an advance is to be noted for *Yellow*. *Long Ells* keep steady while *Spanish Stripes* are rather lower.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report of 31st December:—Since the date of my last report the Christmas holidays have come and gone, but this has interfered but little with business, owing to the unprecedented dulness of these markets. Several small sundry dealers have been forced to close their doors, despite the easier tone of the money market, and it is much to be feared that more must do the same before the Chinese New Year holidays, when the consequent settlements are passed. The Chinese bank rate has been lowered, and there are a few indications of a better time in the near future. TIN-PLATES have improved somewhat, and business has been done of about 3,000 cases at between £4 and £4.20 and there are still buyers at these figures. There is a better feeling in Bright Iron Wire, which has gone up at home, the dealers here showing signs of being willing to meet the advance. So that, while the depression, through which the trade has been passing, has not by any means been cleared it is with pleasure we can hope our readers have had a Merry Christmas, and with confidence wish them a prosperous and successful New Year.

METALS.—There has been very little moving in LEAD. Sales are of a retail character, and price have not changed since our last report. Nailrod and Bar Iron are too high (at home) to allow any business being done here at present, the only transaction we heard of during the week is 100 tons Cart Tires at 91/6, and 30 case Copper Sheathing at £60.5.0, c.i.f.

SUNDRIES.—CANDLES.—There are buyers of 9 oz. at £1.50 per case, and in Tin Basins a better feeling prevails, with buyers at £23 to £23.50, for delivery after Chinese New Year.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) £585/590, (old) £615; Patna £522; Benares £534, (new) £518.

For London and Rotterdam via Suez.—The s.s. *Glengarry* cleared yesterday, she received very little support having left with about one hundred tons—poor encouragement for bringing the vessel here.

For New York via Suez.—The s.s. *Radnorshire* sailed on the 20th inst. with good support of Tea and general cargo, leaving the berth vacant for the *Polyhemus*, now in port and clearing on the 9th inst., she also should do well here. As stated above the non-conference boat *Morven* will arrive about the end of next week to load at 25s. per ton.

For New York via Cape.—Cargo is coming forward very slowly and in small parcels, and the *Benjamin Sewall*, although being the only sailer, is experiencing a little difficulty in obtaining positive engagements; we doubt, therefore, if another vessel is taken up.

Departures:—

For London via Foochow, etc.—*Agamemnon*, s.s., 18th ultimo.

Palawan, s.s., 20th "
Achilles, s.s., 25th "
Glengarry, s.s., 31st "
For New York via Amoy, etc.—*Radnorshire*, s.s., 20th "

Rates of freight are:—

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	35/0	W. Silk	40/0	Tea	35/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS	"	35/0	"	40/0	"	35/0
NEW YORK	"	30/0	"	30/0	"	30/0
Do. via LONDON	"	42/6	"	47/6	"	42/6
BOSTON via New York	"	47/6	"	52/6	"	47/6
PHILADELPHIA	"	47/6	"	52/6	"	47/6

Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference Circular.

LONDON	by GERMAN MAIL, SHELL, RICKMERS' & KINGSIN LINES.	General Cargo	31/6 net.
HAMBURG	"	"	31/6 "
NEW YORK	"	"	38/6 "
HAVRE	direct	"	32/6 "
GENOA	"	Tallow	32/6 "
MARSEILLES	"	"	32/6 "

42/6 per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports by all lines.

NEW YORK by Sail 19/0.

Do. Pacific Lines, 1½ gold cents per lb.

Coast Rates are:—

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI	\$0.90 nominal per ton coal.
NAGASAKI	"	\$0.85 " " "

COAL.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 31st inst.

COAL:—JAPAN.—There has been no change since last writing, all kinds of coal are still very scarce, a few sales of Tagawa took place at Tls. 3.30 per ton, a very cheap parcel. Offers have been made for the most common kind of Imabuko at Tls. 3.40, but without leading to business.

CARDIFF.—Is steady at quotations, but nothing has transpired.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—Is without change, deliveries continue on a very small scale, there have been no arrivals, but our market is yet over-stocked.

Quotations:—The undernoted figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coals in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand:—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 13.00 per ton, nominal.
American Anthracite, ex ship	" 9.00 " nominal.
Sydney Wollongong, steamer cargo ex godown	" 6.75 " nominal.
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	" 5.75 " none for sale.
" Small	" 4.50 " "
Namazu Lump, ex godown	" 5.00 " nominal.
" Dust	" 3.50 " "
Miike Lump,	" 5.00 " nominal.
" Small, ex godown	" 3.75 " "
Hayama, ex godown	" 4.50 " nominal.
Meniji, ex godown	" 4.75 " "
Ohnoura, ex godown	" 4.50 " nominal.
Kanada	" 4.75 " "
Akaike	" 4.50 " nominal.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

Dec. 17, <i>Rheingold</i> , str.	889 tons Karatsu Coal, to native dealers.
" 20, <i>Chowchowfoo</i> , str.	1,000 " Fukumo Coal, to native dealers.
" 20, <i>Krim</i> , str.	2,000 " Kebao Coal, to consumers.
" 26, <i>Pronto</i> , str.	350 " Moji Coal, to native dealers.
" 28, <i>Hino Maru</i> , str.	1,310 " Mixed Japan Coal, to native dealers.
" 29, <i>Hermann</i> , str.	1,300 " Moji Coal, to native dealers.

KEROSENE OIL.—There has been a very large business, but confined entirely amongst the natives; Devoe's changing hands in big lots at various prices until Tls. 1.65 was reached, this may be considered the closing quotation with a firm tendency. In Russian bulk, sales have been made at Tls. 1.52½ with buyers, there is no case oil in stock, Langkat has found purchasers at Tls. 1.60, but there is little on the market. The *Sabine Rickmers* s.s. arrived on the 29th ultimo with the equivalent of 30,000 cases of bulk oil, this is included in our stocks given just below.

Stocks now are represented by 398,000 cases Devoe's, 110,000 cases Russian in bulk and 3,000 cases Langkat.

Quotations—Devoe's	Tls. 1.65 per case one month's prompt sales.
Russian	" 1.64 " no stock.
" Bulk	" 1.52½ " one month's " "
Langkat	" 1.60 " " "
" Bulk	" 1.54 " no stock.

EXCHANGE—Sight rate on London 2/11½, 4 months' sight, 2/11½.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 11½d. Bank Bills, demand, 2s. 11½d. Bank Bills 4 months sight, 2s. 11½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 11½d.; 6 months' sight, 3s. 0d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3s. 0d.; 6 months' sight, 3s. 0½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 3.70; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.77, 6 months' sight, 3.78. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.06, lowest 3.05, highest 3.06. On New York.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, \$135½, lowest 136, highest 135½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, \$72½, lowest 71½, highest 72½ per \$100; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, \$71½, lowest 71½, highest 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers \$72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½ per \$100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, \$72, lowest 72, highest 72. On Bombay and Calcutta—Tel. graphic Transfers, Rs. 227½, lowest 227, highest 229 per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 228, lowest 227½, highest 229½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, \$330.00, lowest 329.00, highest 331.00. Silver Bars, \$111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, \$73.4625, lowest 73.3, highest 73.65. Carolus dollars, \$94.00, lowest 94.00, highest 96.00. Copper Cash 1,200, lowest 1,200, highest 1,220 per tael. Chinese Interest, mace 2.00, lowest 1.50, highest 3.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 29½, lowest 29½, highest 29½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
(From Messrs. Morriss, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

Dec.	Bar Silver £ oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Docty. Priv. 4 m/s.			T/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
29th.....	29½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	3.0	3.75/3.76	3.77/3.78	3.06	136	72	72½	223
30th....	29½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	3.75½/76½	3.76/3.77	3.05	136	72	72½	227
31st.....	29½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	2.11½	3.0	3.76½/77½	3.77/3.78	3.06	135½	72½	72½	227½

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 31st December:—

The Christmas holidays have interfered with business. With one or two exceptions, the settlements to-day have gone through successfully.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—The only transaction reported is a cash sale at 182 per cent premium. The Hongkong quotation is steady at 181 per cent premium.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China S.N.*—Shares changed hands, and are wanted, at £28½. *Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat* shares were placed locally at \$33. The Hongkong quotation is \$32½. *Douglas Steamship* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$58½.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*China Traders* changed hands in Hongkong at \$74½. *North-Chinas* have again been sold at £190. *Unions* are offering at \$225, and *Cantons* at \$185 cum the dividend of \$5 payable on the 2nd January. *Yangtze* have been placed at \$144, and are weak at the close. *Straits* were placed to-day to Hongkong at \$25.50.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Both stocks are quite, but steady, at former prices.

WHARVES.—*Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown* shares are offering, in Hongkong, at \$59.

TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai Tug Boat* shares were sold at £210, and *Shanghai Cargo Boat* shares at £207½.

SUGARS.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares have been placed at £23 for delivery on the 31st March. *China Sugar* shares changed hands at \$132½ and 132, and were placed to Hongkong at \$135. *Lazon Sugar Refining* shares are quoted steady, in Hoagkong, at \$46.

LANDS.—*Kowloon Land & Building* shares were sold to Hongkong at \$15. *Hongkong Land Investment* shares are offering there at \$75½.

INDUSTRIAL.—Business has been confined to *E-wo Cotton S. & W.* shares at £80.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares have been placed at £100, and *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares at £230.

LOANS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* 6 per cent Debentures of 1890 were sold at £106 plus the accrued interest.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6 %	Dec. & June.	(g) 4.90%	... (a) nominal.
Do. 1890	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	...	...
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	...	...
Do. 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5 %	Do.	...	...
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£125,000.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.06%	... (a) £100.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.15%	... (a) £104.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5 %	Do.	(g) 4.92%	... (a) £110.00
Do. 1896	£120,000.00	£120,000.00	£100	5 %	Do.	(g) 4.92%	... (a) £101.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.....	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4 %	24 July 1895	...	£15.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£1,767,200.00	£680,104.00	£250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) £275.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures. 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.39%	... (a) £106.00
Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5½ %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.04%	... (a) £105.00
Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.47%	... (a) £106.00
Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 4.92%	... (a) £101.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 4.65%	... (a) £112.50
Do. " '96	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5 %	June & Dec.	...	£11.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. "	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.08%	... (a) £106.00

TABLE OF RE-EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAI TO THE T-SIN FOR THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS, COMPILED FROM "THE CUSTOMS RETURNS."

GOODS.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Grey Shirtings..... Pcs.	1,275,561	1,181,219	1,067,547	993,675	1,269,167	1,184,245	1,326,732	1,275,850	1,223,588	1,277,486	1,238,939
T-Cloths, 32-in.....	204,210	168,351	119,507	148,371	267,347	174,864	307,452	296,227	305,527	346,335	338,393
" India, 32 & 36-in. "	252,705	85,060	112,544	150,400	267,347	174,864	307,452	296,227	305,527	346,335	338,393
" 36-in. "	15,303	2,360	6,430	2,580	6,550	3,600	6,180	8,160	6,020	9,260	6,608
White Shirtings.....	571,959	408,479	414,382	410,030	593,800	619,490	559,587	590,061	566,465	642,790	533,250
Drills, Eng. & Dutch..	75,197	124,258	79,795	142,185	171,706	81,809	117,633	116,133	154,394	138,761	118,317
" American..... "	47,371	344,237	287,931	176,519	263,740	338,366	257,555	256,541	233,560	230,775	269,137
" Chinese..... "				33,730	9,060	4,435					
Jeans, Eng. & Dutch..	97,211	103,117	93,233	83,045	103,545	87,220	112,025	92,192	88,891	129,275	93,076
" American..... "	38,475	15,370	22,620	19,330	13,200	17,585	15,820	15,770	17,435	27,480	20,880
Sheetings, English...	160,982	86,615	109,735	244,291	234,328	248,914	224,037	146,820	236,087	100,080	25,223
" Indian..... "	116,635	31,790	35,360	5,295							
" American..... "	1,022,115	700,561	701,438	825,620	958,540	935,450	841,167	917,151	689,488	890,892	976,683
" Chinese..... "				47,540	32,400	4,940					
Dyed Shirtings.....	37,516	19,641	37,266	50,193	47,702	26,980	25,350	19,558	7,190	11,492	4,783
Bro. & Sp. Sht., D. & W. "	14,906	10,095	13,949	20,151	7,247	11,518	1,194	9,362	12,320	19,539	14,643
Chintzes.....	68,521	23,277	5,758	11,472	14,117	13,580	35,982	80,796	79,815	88,481	78,828
Printed T-Cloths.....	262,953	172,775	137,059	176,957	142,997	119,159	152,589	54,016	55,198	53,056	61,506
" Twills..... "	29,532	23,607	12,098	27,715	37,593	35,513	33,207	27,630	32,353	37,430	33,709
Turkey Red Shirtings	62,424	67,463	40,159	87,120	94,321	107,800	90,035	102,837	00,611	117,859	107,550
Velvets.....	3,223	4,461	2,736	3,155	1,614	2,107	2,713	2,895	1,344	2,054	4,395
Velveteens.....	568	316	753	156	160	150	319	597	652	211	302
Handkerchiefs..... Doz.	49,565	23,323	13,873	15,158	22,022	22,875	20,906	18,071	19,934	29,857	17,135
Muslins..... Pcs.	36,948	9,697	20,738	27,382	16,888	16,496	13,543				
Lenos & Balsarines...	2,906	1,580	560	1,270	2,190	5,009	3,317	15,344	25,534	21,078	13,261
Cotton Yarn Bomby Pcs.	179,425	107,535	99,562	97,263	146,173	109,778	82,616	55,880	35,807	56,950	38,777
" English..... "	4,406	5,324	5,042	2,931	6,078	11,352	10,749	7,341	2,506		
" Japan..... "	8,120	1,038	166								
Spanish Sp., Woollen Pcs.	4,874	4,856	3,245	4,974	5,910	5,595	9,252	5,668	7,435	8,924	10,034
" Cotton..... "	13,567	7,036	6,114	6,391	14,087	6,832	5,063				
Med. & Broad Cloths. "	1,691	1,130	874	1,095	1,482	888	1,105	1,222	1,665	1,813	2,481
Camlets.....	2,820	5,370	4,540	3,600	2,016	5,030	5,630	5,357	4,128	8,730	7,250
Long Ella.....	3,925	2,765	1,640	3,250	2,310	3,380	1,397	3,120	2,960	4,660	2,860
Lastings.....	15,921	13,677	10,980	17,063	12,988						
Italian Cloth.....	12,669	8,569	7,240	8,930	5,336	22,420	14,562	14,549	14,440	18,905	13,077
Cott. Lastings & Ital. "	258,177	169,242	128,065	170,200	183,122	216,712	234,320	189,857	227,556	248,668	170,642
Plain & Fig. Orleans "	200	40	60	300	1,690	2,926	2,120	2,926	3,300	6,286	8,973
Cotton Flannels.....	19,110	13,680	6,730	12,085	9,881	6,184	9,217				
" Japanese..... "	120	110	260								
Lead in Pigs..... Pcs.	8,792	11,810	4,755	16,236	16,643	9,731	8,238	19,147	5,515	14,116	12,725
Iron—Nail Rod..... "	18,707	10,718	13,341	13,544	16,367	17,914	11,937	17,034	17,340	22,251	20,991

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 30th Decem ber. 1896.
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 299 to 303, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Jehang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Local.
Grey Shirtings + ...Pcs.	5,950	...	12,885	50	2,337	7,775	...	3,320	...	...	110	...	4750	7,500
T-Cloths, 32-in.	735	...	2,540	...	320	150	...	225	...	...	1104	...	...	400
" 36-in.	420	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	300
White Shirtings	4,350	...	1,872	250	630	6,659	...	440	...	...	50	...	...	1,000
Drills, English & Dutch.	95	...	105	45	45	155	...	165	...	...	...	150	...	...
" American	120	...	180	75	45	225	...	450	...	...	...	30	...	...
Jeans, English & Dutch.	...	...	100	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" American	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	220	...	180	140	1,000	480	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	200
" Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" American	300	...	40	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	735	255	30	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bro. & Sp. Stings, D. & W.	...	...	235	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chintzes	60	...	690	90	...	430	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	200
Printed T-Cloths	84	...	1,489	400	120	593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Printed Twills	80	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Turkey Red Shirtings	25	...	460	50	100	853	...	425	...	...	25	...	...	150
Velvets	30	...	...	...	30	24	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	50
Velveteens	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Handkerchiefs Doz.	200	...	160	200	300	2,000	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Muslins Pos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	90	...	1,653	189	1,029	4,641	...	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	180
" English	...	...	45	...	3	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
" Japan	102	...	294	114	33	141	...	1,061	...	...	390	...	...	...
Japanese Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	24	...	90	...	30	120	...	18	...	...	24	...	...	24
" Cotton	...	...	120	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Medium & Broad Cloths.	...	...	6	6	6	86	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	30
Camlets	30	...	30	20	40	339	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	120
Long Ells	40	...	160	40	40	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Lastings	20	...	...	...	80	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Italian Cloth	90	...	150	30	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Cotton Lastings & Italians	213	...	2,203	250	190	2,022	...	390	...	...	20	...	...	450
Plain & Figured Orleans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Flannels	460	...	190	40	120	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
" do. Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	131	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod	294	...	...	145	42	378	...	1,722	...	...	21	63	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases	...	1,000	2,000	6,100	45	12,000	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	100
" Russian	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	100

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1896.	
	As above.	For the year from Jan. 1st '96.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1896.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 1st December, 1895.
Grey Shirtings + ...Pcs.	44,727	5,295,742	5,258,868	15,570	5,299,525	5,423,853	1,567,952	1,415,559
T-Cloths, 32-in.	5,474	909,582	877,592	980	873,484	975,724	263,527	224,620
" 36-in.	830	110,491	97,160	...	155,306	165,186	91,775	83,373
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	1,550	371,401	169,890	...	275,738	367,042	50,271	238,532
White Shirtings	15,881	1,677,756	1,435,738	4,993	2,005,259	1,317,381	646,837	409,357
Drills, Eng. & Dutch	940	316,688	298,754	575	337,408	385,422	141,978	121,299
" American	1,275	1,003,076	619,985	20,775	1,330,187	584,887	200,881	76,277
Jeans, Eng. & Dutch	270	152,579	149,449	...	172,462	150,330	57,598	43,990
" American	120	52,725	23,940	3,000	35,000	22,000	?	?
Sheetings, English	2,320	725,909	474,552	2,940	1,084,248	646,783	342,978	287,131
" Indian	160	112,765	85,110	...	149,071	79,690	62,604	30,050
" American	1,680	1,616,935	1,013,477	27,000	2,278,772	818,743	839,222	111,190
Dyed Shirtings	1,220	155,471	120,908	...	113,826	101,134	?	17,134
Bro. & Spot. Shte., D. & W.	495	47,294	58,907	1,441	64,324	43,618	25,961	23,740
Chintzes	1,920	168,757	95,351	4,626	276,166	113,400	88,248	16,082
Printed T-Cloths	3,086	583,190	483,532	6,181	906,802	491,847	459,420	183,652
Printed Twills	370	146,214	104,833	2,435	225,140	80,378	92,672	29,084
Turkey Red Shirtings	2,088	225,518	240,128	...	325,807	245,977	194,706	70,842
Velvets	164	30,856	35,649	...	46,466	29,809	22,451	...
Velveteens	118	14,338	10,119	120	21,698	10,293	10,779	2,623
Handkerchiefs Doz.	4,460	454,079	377,552	6,217	978,054	395,625	500,011	150,264
Muslins Pcs.	100	164,367	99,490	...	322,542	124,355	107,050	49,223
Lenos & Balzarines	...	36,814	52,197	...	44,987	5,902	20,353	?
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcs.	9,594	772,477	555,107	2,169	831,955	556,644	112,875	56,792
" English	225	26,538	30,179	165	25,764	26,048	7,084	2,062
" Japan	2,135	38,808	21,399	2,648	94,530	30,826	29,601	6,533
Japanese Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	330	36,150	36,889	7	46,962	36,872	14,914	6,074
" Cotton	216	33,955	25,659	1,127	53,320	17,583	24,550	2,932
Med. & Broad Cloths	144	21,122	18,208	120	32,920	14,736	15,983	5,213
Camlets	589	49,671	55,715	20	44,093	53,070	13,344	12,624
Long Ells	610	72,060	72,745	...	74,457	76,995	52,462	49,715
Lastings	420	62,798	70,419	...	54,269	50,158	20,518	4,675
Italian Cloth	650	68,906	76,021	1,294	156,600	60,363	55,325	1,231
Cotton Lastings & Italians	5,718	801,401	649,590	10,582	1,120,441	535,224	335,255	83,641
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	75	2,858	...	2,000	100	2,805	980
Cotton Flannels	1,439	93,424	92,747	257	197,718	83,158	134,620	35,911
" do. Japan	40	14,149	7,191	404	26,362	56,050	?	15,194
Lead-in Pigs Pcs.	216	81,421	88,092	1,260	82,185	87,874	3,826	15,194
Iron-Nail Rod	2,665	206,785	180,304	...	316,375	179,124	116,424	78,518
Kerosene Oil, American, Cases	26,745	1,888,743	1,331,446	...	2,316,123	2,265,814	?	?
" Russian	7,600	1,253,973	944,000	...	718,471	1,159,571	?	?

+ Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

‡ The usual daily returns from the Wharves unobtainable.

Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Org of Rio de Janeiro, Orestes, Ganges, Bayern, Borneo, Myrmidon, Marquis Bacquehem, Sydney, City of Peking and Empress of China.*

Import Cargoes declared during interval:—*Glenogle, additional Achilles, Hector, Pyrrhus, Polyphemus, Peking, and Rohilla* and in *Board Orestes.*

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 31st December, 1896.

SHANGHAI, 31st December, 1896.												
SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends.	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.			Closing.	
Banks.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$6,000,000	\$300,134.98	30-6-96	*£14	17-8-96	\$21.88	per cent.		Tls.
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8							6.20	\$352.51	257.32
Do.	3,818	£10		\$70,000.00	\$4,218.84	31-12-95	†\$1.17	9-3-96	\$1.18	4.54	\$26.00	18.98
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1								nominal	nom.
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.										1.18	\$100.00	73.00
Do. ordinary shares	94,208	£8	£2									
Do. deferred do.	1,026	£1	£1				none					nom.
Shipping.												
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£284,285.16.2	£6,066.13.7	31-12-95	†£5.07	2-7-96	£3.94	13.83		28.50
Ch. Mutual S.N.Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	£12,693.5.0			*3%	1-10-96	£4.11	8.56	£70.00	48.00
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£94,199.11.3	£1,472.18.4	31-12-95	†6%	12-3-96	£2.70			nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5				†6%	12-3-96	£1.85	11.93	£25.00	15.50
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B.Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000.00	\$47,302.02	30-6-96	*8%	1-8-96	\$1.93	5.82	\$33.00	24.09
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$109,600.00	\$1,605.59	30-6-96	†\$8.00	1-10-96	\$6.33	10.91	\$58.00	42.34
Docks.												
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100				†£117	29-7-96	£39.00			nom.
Boyd & Co., Ltd.	7,800	£100	£100	£160,000.00	£37,167.24	30-4-96	†£15	29-7-96	£13.00	7.03		185.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	£200,000	£13,038.03	30-6-96	†£14	30-9-96	£12.33	6.85		180.00
H'kong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$400,000	\$156,969.13	30-6-96	*12%	25-8-96	\$21.67	5.63	\$385.00	281.05
Sh'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	3,000	£100	£50				First year					49.00
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£50				First year					150.00
Insurance (Marine.)												
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,000,000.00	\$327,348.85	30-4-96	†\$5	28-9-96	\$5.00	6.76	\$74.00	54.04
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	£250,000.00	£353,511.02	31-12-95	†£16.49	29-4-96	£16.79	8.83		190.00
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000.00	\$748,585.30	30-6-96	†\$15	9-10-96	\$12.00	5.33	\$225.00	164.25
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$400,000.00	\$346,816.85	31-12-95	†\$12	21-4-96	\$9.00	6.25	\$144.00	95.12
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000	\$45,015.58	31-12-95	†\$6	27-10-96	\$10.67	5.77	\$185.00	135.05
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$190,000.00	\$553,646.69	31-12-95	†\$2	27-3-96	\$1.83	7.32	\$25.00	18.25
Insurance (Fire.)												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$260,712.64	31-12-95	†\$9.05	6-3-96	\$13.02	3.63	\$358.00	261.34
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$875,000	\$175,686.14	31-12-95	†\$4.00	2-3-96	\$5.33	5.23	\$102.00	74.46
Wharves.												
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	£100	£100	£94,089.75		31-12-95	†£3.00	20-8-96	£7.00	5.84		120.00
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50		\$13,316.59	31-12-95	†\$1.25	24-8-96	\$2.83	4.88	\$58.00	42.34
Mining.												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100		\$138,021.47	31-12-95	none		none			4.00
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$4	\$3		\$12,929.79	30-9-95	none				\$12.00	8.76
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1				none				\$3.90	2.85
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5		\$86,781.00	9-8-96	*5%	15-10-94	\$0.48	18.46	\$2.60	1.90
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	13/10	none	£4,269.16.1	31-3-96	\$0.22	26-5-96	\$0.07	0.77	\$9.00	6.57
Tugs and Cargo Boats.												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	£53,000.00	£818.50	31-12-95	†£5	15-12-96	£18.67	8.89		210.00
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£750	£750	£1,000,000.00	£12,937.43	31-12-95	†7%	23-7-96	£7.67	7.30	£105.00	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£100	£74,788.67	£26,407.72	31-12-95	†7%	5-8-96	£15.33	7.38		207.50
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	£42,152.84	£1,477.72	31-12-95	†5%	5-8-96	£13.00	6.87		190.00
Sugar Companies.												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50		£8,271.00	31-10-95	†£2	23-1-96	£1.67	6.18		27.00
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£100	none	\$244,332.45	31-12-95	†\$4	28-5-95	\$10.33	7.82	\$132.00	96.36
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	£100	none	\$9,727.18	31-12-95	†\$5	27-3-96	\$2.67	5.80	\$46.00	33.58
Lands.												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	17,566	£50	£50		£39,646.23							82.50
Do. do.	2,434	£50	£30				†4%	20-7-96	£3.67	4.45		60.50
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$46,867.42	31-12-95	†4%	3-8-96	\$4.00	5.26	\$76.00	55.48
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	none	\$244.40	31-12-95	†\$0.80	31-1-96	\$0.73	4.95	\$14.75	10.77
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	25,400	\$10	\$10	\$30,000.00	\$2,718.61	31-12-95	\$0.70	26-2-96	\$0.48	5.33	9.00	6.57
Industrial.												
Major Brothers, Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50		£9,686.33	31-10-95	†\$1.50	9-12-94				42.00
Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£100	£100				First year					80.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	6,349	£100	£100				First year					90.00
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100				First year					90.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	£500	£500				First year					525.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	540	£100	£100	£6,500.00		31-10-95	†£12	11-12-95	£11.00	7.86		140.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,000	£50	£35				First year					35.00
Miscellaneous.												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£100,000	£12,802.91	31-12-95	†£6.00	14-7-96				212.50
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	£20,000.00	£11,572.50	31-12-95	†£4.96	25-7-96	£11.02	4.35		253.00
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	6,500	\$0	\$20	\$5,485.11	\$80,530.33	31-12-95	†£3.70	17-3-96	£9.09	9.09		100.00
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	3,980	£100	£100		£186,229.23	31-12-95	none					280.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	£8,053.66	£4,687.44	31-12-95	†£4	24-4-96	£4.50	5.62		80.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100		\$81,267.94	31-12-95	†7%	25-5-93	\$2.33	4.66	\$50.00	36.50
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$75,000.00	\$9,020.01	29-2-96	†\$2	30-9-96	\$3.20	8.42	\$38.00	27.74
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$125,000	\$8,015.44	31-12-95	†5%	26-11-96	\$0.93	7.29	\$12.25	8.94
Bell's Asbestos Eastern	3,000	£1	£1		£47.0.3	31-12-95	None				\$9.00	6.57
Agency, Ltd.	5,200	£1	0.17.0								\$8.00	5.84
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$8	none	\$8,119.23	30-4-96	†5%	22-6-95	\$0.13	2.00	\$6.50	4.75
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$15				First year				\$15.00	nom.

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. \$ A deficit. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. (f) Bonus. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) On the 31st December last, there were only £1.10.0 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £1.0.0 per share since paid, cover the deficit. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET & Co.